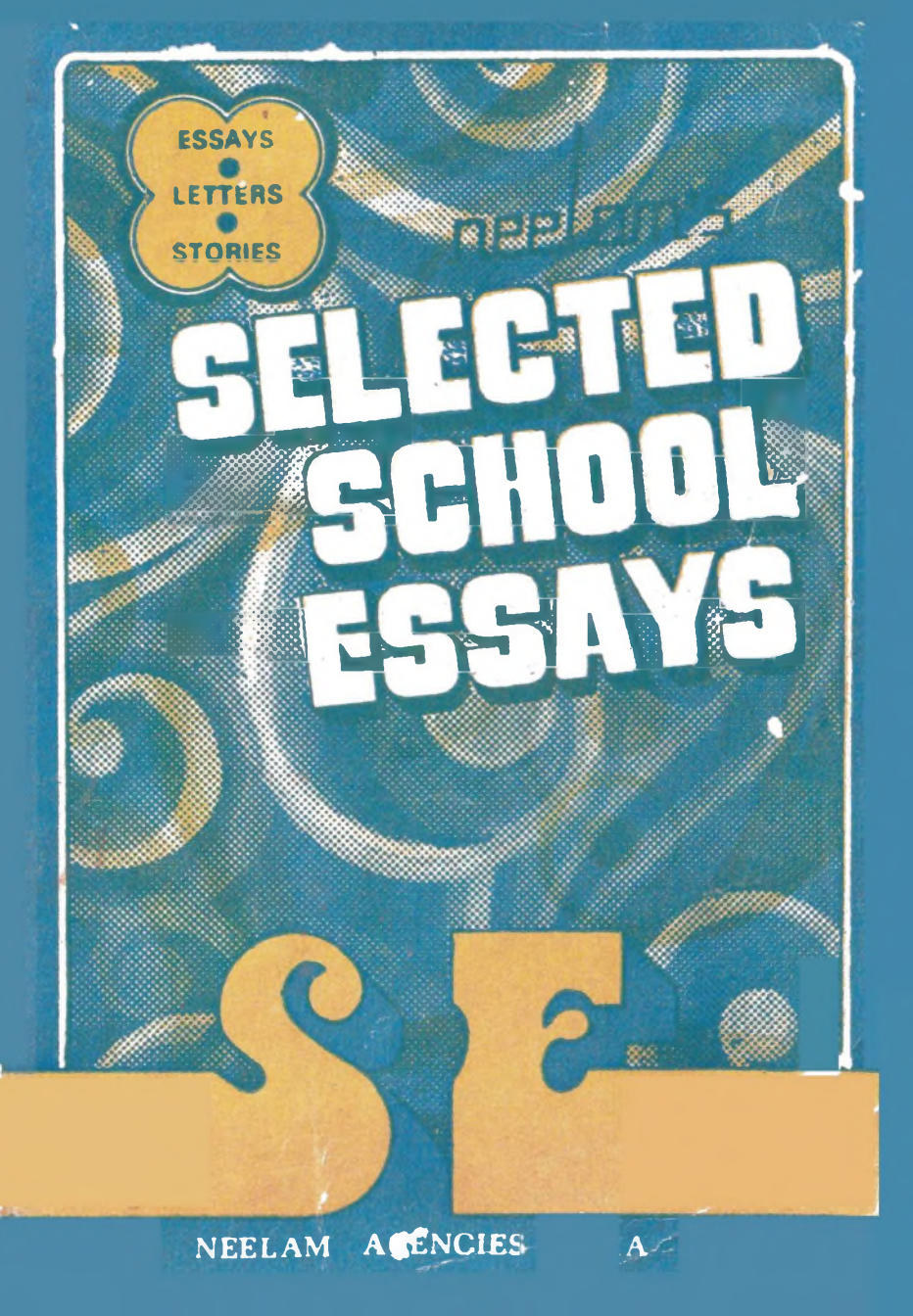
ESSAYS
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NEELAM'S

SELECTED SCHOOL ESSAYS With LETTERS AND STORIES

FOR

High School, Higher Secondary, Intermediate
N. D. A., and Pre-Universily Examinations

By

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1. A National Hero

(SRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI)

Introduction : India became free on 15th August 1947. Then Sri Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of the country. After his death Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri was chosen as the second Prime Minister of India. Though he was a short man yet he had a great heart. He was a true patriot. He served his motherland as the Prime Minister for a short time. Unfortunately he died in Tashkent. He is immortal in the heart of his countrymen.

His Early Life and Education : Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2, 1904 in Moghulsarai, a town in U. P. It was his bad luck that his father had died when he was only one and a half years old. He was brought up under poor conditions by his maternal grandfather. He even did not get any facility for help in education. It was with extreme poverty and difficulty that he could get his basic education. Later he continued his education at Kashi Vidyapeeth. He was married in 1927 At that time he was twenty three years old. Even his poverty did not come in the way of the love of his motherland. Just after his marriage he became the life member of the Servants of People Society. It showed that in his heart of hearts he had a high sense of service. Though his poverty came in the way of his true happiness, yet in his heart he had true love for his motherland.

His Political Career : Lal Bahadur Shastri took an active part in the Non-cooperation Movement. He gave up his studies and was sent to jail in 1920. Though he was freed from the jail next year yet he continued to take part in the Freedom Movement. He was elected to the Allahabad Municipal Board and Allahabad Improvement Trust. In 1935, he was elected the General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee. In 1937, he was elected to the U. P.

Assembly. From 1946 to 1951, he worked as the Home Minister. In 1951, he became a national figure when he was elected as the General Secretary of the All India Congress Working Committee. In 1952, he was made the Union Minister for Transport and Railways. In 1958, he took over as Minister for Commerce and Industry. In 1961, he was made the Home Minister. He resigned his post in 1963 under the Kamraj Plan.

His Prime Ministership : Sri Jawaharlal Nehru died on 27th May, 1964. After his death, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri was made the Prime Minister of the country. The countrymen often asked who would replace Nehru as the Prime Minister of the country. The choice of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri removed the doubts of the people. They were much impressed when he continued to discharge the work of the country with ability, courage and hard work. He dismissed corrupt officrrs and did much for the good of common people. His courage and determination brought victory and glory to the country in the Indo-Pak war of 1965. Unfortunately, he could not live long to serve his country. All of a sudden, he died in Tashkent after the historic agreement in the month of January, 1966.

Hir Greatness : Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri had the virtues of simplicity and honesty. From an ordinary position he rose to the highest post i. e., of Prime Minister of the country. He was a man of high character. In his heart of hearts he had the love for his country and countrymen. It was his great virtue that he did not falter even in the face of danger, or external attack. The Pakistani attack over India clearly showed it. He emerged out as a victorious and successful Prime Minister. Even in foreign countries, he was much respected and appreciated. His name is written in the golden letters in the history of India.

Conclusion : The life of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri is a glaring example of patriotism. At Tashkent, really he made a great sacrifice. His death made him still greater and immortal. We can learn much from his life. His simplicity, honesty and industry were grand and matchless.

2. The Father of The Nation

(MAHATMA GANDHI)

Introduction : The people of India remember Mahatma

Gandhi as the father of the nation. The people of the world remember him as an apostle of peace. His principles of truth and non-violence made him world famous. He guided his countrymen to achieve freedom through non-violence, a new and powerful weapon. His principle of truth and non-violence made him great. His death made him immortal.

His Early Life : Mahatma Gandhi was born on Oct. 2, 1869. He was born at Porbandar in Gujarat. His father was in the service of the State. His mother was an ideal lady. She was highly religious. He belonged to a middle class family. His mother advised him not to tell a lie. He loved truth from his early life. She also advised him not to eat meat.

His Education : Gandhiji received his early education in the local school. At the age of seventeen he passed the matriculation examination. After his graduation he went to England to study law. At school he was regarded a shy boy. After his law degree he returned to India. He started his practice in the Bombay High Court. The lawyer's profession did not attract him at all.

His Trip to South Africa : Gandhiji made a trip to South Africa to defend the case of an Indian there. There he could not bear the sad condition of Indians living there. He made much efforts to make their condition better. He struggled much there. He suffered much. He fought against the whites who used to treat them badly and cruelly.

His Freedom Fight : After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji jumped into the Freedom Movement of the country. He could not see that his countrymen should suffer under the British rule. He desired to make India free and self-dependent. He was against slavery. He was the true leader of his countrymen. The people respected him much. They were ready to follow him for the freedom of their motherland. Truth and non-violence were his grand weapons. The English rulers were afraid of him.

His High Character : Mahatma Gandhi was a man of high character. He himself always spoke the truth. He wished that the people of his country, too, should speak the truth. Non violence was his new weapon against the British who were at last defeated. He always practised non-violence in his life. He always tried to keep the Freedom Movement purely non-

violent. He lived a simple life. He believed in high thinking. His life was good and religious. He had deep faith in God. The prayer to God was his regular feature.

As a Writer : We also remember Gandhiji as a writer. He made use of simple language. His ideas were expressed clearly and powerfully. He acted as the Editor of a magazine named "Young India". His autobiography, "My Experiments with Truth" has been translated in several languages of the world. The book contains many real descriptions about his life. His art of writing was that he could write important things in a few words. He used to do so clearly and effectively.

His Political Life : The aim and goal of Gandhiji's political life was to make India free from the British rule. In 1930, he started Satyagraha Movement. In 1942, he began 'Quit India' Movement. For his fight for the freedom of the country he was put into jail several times. His movement always remained non-violent. He had the qualities of courage and fearlessness. Really the British rulers accepted his saintly character, non-violent fight and love of his countrymen. Hindu-Muslim unity and the love of the untouchables were his great qualities. India achieved freedom on 15th August, 1947 under his leadership.

His Greatness : It was Gandhiji's real greatness that he always followed the path of truth and non violence. His saintly character, simple life, the virtue of truth, the feeling of love and brotherhood made him truly great and famous both in India and the world. By his great principles and acts his name is immortal in the history of India and the world.

His Death : It was an irony of fate that Mahatma Gandhi who was the lover of peace and non-violence was shot dead on 30th January, 1948. A mad man named Nathu Ram Godse killed him in the prayer-ground in New-Delhi. He is immortal by his message of love, truth and non-violence. Really he was an angel of peace on earth.

3. Rabindra Nath Tagore

Introduction : During the Freedom Movement in India two persons were born in India. They were Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. They became great and famous

both in India and the world. There was a grand procession in Germany when Rabindranath Tagore visited the country. In other countries of Europe he was welcomed as a King or Victor.

His Early Life : Rabindranath Tagore was born on 6th May, 1861. He was the youngest son of Maharishi Devendranath Tagore. His father was a big landlord. He was also the leader of Brahmo Samaj. Tagore's family was famous all over Bengal for cultural leadership. His elder brother named Dujendranath Tagore was a poet. His elder sister named Swarna Kumari also used to write fine poetry.

His Education : First of all, he received his early education at a convent school. Then he was taught privately at home. At the age of seventeen he went to England for his education. There he studied for some time at the University College,-London. From his early life, he took deep interest in art and literature. He experienced much in England. He expressed his touching experiences in England in his "Autobiography". Really his artistic and cultural education made him great and popular.

His Literary Career : At the age of twenty-four Rabindranath Tagore took charge of his father's property in the village. The village life attracted him much. He started the work of writing. He was writing in a free style. The old critics did not appreciate his free style of writing. Today Tagore is remembered for his poems, essays, short stories and novels. He also wrote many articles on art, religion and politics. Tagore was a true poet. Even his short stories and essays show his poetic touch. He loved poetry, composed poetry and taught poetry. In 1912, Rabindranath Tagore went to England. There he came in contact with W.B. Yeats, a great English poet. There he composed a collection of poems which are contained in his famous book named "Gitanjali" for which he was awarded Nobel Prize in literature in 1913. He wrote more than one hundred books on poetry, drama and stories. He wrote about fifty collections of literary essays, also on art and religion. He composed about three thousand songs. Tagore is so great and famous that many of his works have been translated into English and other world languages. His most popular book is "Gitanjali".

Tagore and Shantiniketan : From his heart of hearts

Rabindranath Tagore was against traditional education. At the age of forty, Tagore founded his ideal school at Shantiniketan, at Bolpur. Today it has world fame for its educational and cultural life. He was not only a poet but he was also a cultural leader of the people. In 1921, his school at Bolpur was changed into 'Vlshwabharati'. Today it is regarded as the centre of international culture.

His Distinction and Nobel Prize : Soon Tagore received much name and fame. It was his distinction that he got the title of 'Gurudev' from his countrymen. In the early part of 20th century he became the leader of the nationalist movement in Bengal. He also worked as the President of Bengal Literary and Political Conferences. He was a patriot and social reformer. His world famous book, "Gitanjali" was published in England in 1912. It is a collection of his immortal songs. He was awarded Nobel Prize for "Gitanjali" in 1913. It was a day of honour and distinction for Rabindranath Tagore, Bengal and India The Calcutta University honoured him. He was given the title of a Knight, the same year.

His Message of Peace : Rabindranath Tagore made a tour of Europe and America. He delivered lectures at all places. He gave the message of peace and religion. He condemned materialism of the west. It was a new thing for the people of the West. Everywhere Rabindranath Tagore was warmly welcomed. His speeches were heard with deep interest and attention He was much honoured. He stands equal to Mahatma Gandhi in his honour and fame. Really his name is immortal both in the history of India and the world. He died in 1941.

Conclusion : Rabindranath Tagore is the pride of India. Today we remember him as a great poet, philosopher and man-of-letters. His stories, poems, songs, etc. have been translated into important world languages His University at Shantiniketan is famous throughout the world. Tagore is a source of inspiration to all the people of all the countries of the coming ages.

4. An Indian Hero (Shivaji)

Introduction : The history of India is full of heroes and great men. The early Hindu period ended with the birth of Muslim Rule in India, Rana Pratap was a hero who fought

against Akbar. He fought for the freedom of Mewar. In the same way Shivaji was another brilliant hero. We remember him today for his deeds of heroism.

His Parents : Shivaji was born in 1627. His father's name was Shahji Bhonsle He was a small jagirdar. His mother's name was Jija Bai. She was a brave woman. She was highly religious. Shivaji learnt fearlessness, bravery and the love of Hindu religion from his mother.

His Mother's Training : Shivaji shows truly the words of William Wordsworth i.e. 'child is the father of man.' Shivaji became a true patriot, brave soldier and matchless hero in his life. It was all due to his mother's training. She was his real and effective teacher. She was a very intelligent lady. She was very practical. Shivaji loved his motherland and countrymen He did brave deeds as his mother had taught him.

His Love for Hinduism : Shivaji was a true son of his motherland. He loved Hindu religion. He remained faithful to Hinduism. It was in his blood to live and die for Hinduism. He was against Aurangzeb, a great Moghul ruler in India. There were two reasons for this. First of all, Aurangzeb was an orthodox muslim. Secondly, he wanted to root out Hindu religion. It was his hearty desire to found muslim rule and religion in India from one corner to the other. Shivaji was a true person to his religion. With this reason he could not bear the orthodox views of Aurangzeb.

The Defeat of Shaista Khan : Shivaji was a fearless soldier. He was a great lover of Hinduism. He could not bear that his countrymen should be treated cruelly under the Muslim rule. He had a strong desire for the freedom of his motherland and people. He organised jagirdars, brave soldiers and other persons. He did so to fight against the power of Aurangzeb. He could not see the rising power of Shivaji. He sent Shaista Khan. He could not get success in his bad intentions. He was badly defeated by Shivaji.

The Murder of Afzal Khan : Shivaji was a very intelligent man. He was a shrewd politician. He knew well the tactics of Aurangzeb. He knew well to avoid all those difficulties and dangers. Aurangzeb tried his best to arrest Shivaji. He also tried his best to put him into prison. Shivaji always avoid his grip. He sent Afzal Khan for his arrest. He could

not even attack Shivaji. Before that, he attacked him and killed him (Afzal Khan). Once Aurangzeb called Shivaji to Agra. He did so to talk to him. Really it was his trick. He put Shivaji into prison. He was so intelligent that he could not remain there for a long time. He escaped from the prison in a basket. The jail persons helped him.

His Constant Fight : Shivaji carried on his constant fight against Aurangzeb. He made a constant fight against Muslim rule. He struggled hard for the freedom of his people. He did much for the protection of Hindu religion and Hindu Community. In this way, Shivaji may be called the true saviour of Hinduism. He tried hard to save Hindu religion from Islamic attack. Even Aurangzeb used to regard Shivaji his chief opponent, or enemy. Throughout their lives, both of them remained at dagger's drawn. Shivaji was the main rising force in the south. He could not be suppressed.

Shivaji's High Moral Standard : Shivaji was in the possession of high moral standard. It was the effect of his mother's training. He respected all religions in an equal way. His soldiers were asked to follow the same moral standard. They did not give it up even in war. They used to divide equally all those things which they used to get in a war. They used to respect women, children and old persons. All religions were respected. He had a secular outlook. He followed it even in practice. Really he was a kind hearted fellow for all men and women in an equal way. The court historian of Aurangzeb, Khafi Khan wrote about Shivaji, "Shivaji is a hellist dog. But this dog has certain qualities. He is most secular and generous." Other great historians, too, have spoken highly about Shivaji's high moral standard.

Conclusion : Shivaji's name is written in the letters of gold in the history of India. He is an immortal figure. The people remember him as a true patriot. They get inspiration from his life. He was an effective check to the spread of Muslim rule in the southern India.

5. My Mother

Introduction : Each mother plays an important part in the life of her family. She loves all her children with equal love. A mother is the personification of selfless love. She

plays important part in the formation of the career of her children. Shivaji came out to be brave, fearless and great due to the training of his Mother. Mahatma Gandhi's life was simple and religious due to the training of his mother. My mother, too, is good and great.

Her personality : My mother has an impressive personality. All of us love her and respect her because she loves all of us in an equal way. My mother's name is Bhagwati. Her name shows that she has deep faith in God. Her age is about fifty years. Even at the age of fifty she is healthy and impressive. Her colour is fair She talks sweetly. This is the reason that all persons get a good impression of her. My father loves her. All the neighbours praise her good nature.

Her Good Habits : My mother possess many good habits. First of all, she is good and kind to all the family members. She is equally good and kind to all the neighbours and others. Secondly, she lives a very simple life. She practises the rule 'simple living and high thinking.' Thirdly. she has deep faith in God. She begins each work in the name of God. She believes that God is good and kind to all. He helps all persons in the hour of need. Her constant habit of living with much love and affection is the last and most important habit.

Her Special Qualities : My mother possesses some special qualities which are described in the following lines. First of all, my mother is an old graduate with good knowledge. She helps all of us to guide in our study and home work. Secondly she is also a good singer. She can sing well sweet songs. My two sisters have learnt the art of singing from her. Thirdly, she also knows the art of painting. Her several paintings are very fine. Lastly. she knows well the art of knitting.

Her Love to Children : My mother is good and kind to all of us. She loves us with deep affection. She daily teaches us that we should live with mutual love. According to her love is the basis of happiness. She says. that God loves those who love others. Gandhiji also said that truth and love are very necessary in our life. Both our father and mother feel very happy when they see us living with much love and affection.

Her Relationship with the Father : My mother is very obedient and respectful to my father. She does her duties of a wife with much love and affection. She does not make him angry in any way. She cooks food for him, feeds him, washes his clothes and does several other things. She is very careful about his comfort. She does not cause any problem to him. She does not demand fine dresses and ornaments from him. My father is also very good and kind to her. Both of them are an ideal couple.

Her House Control : My mother does the work of the house control in a fine way. My father gives her money on the first of the month. She goes to the market to buy all necessary things for the whole month. In this way, there are not many daily needs. All family members live with mutual love and affection, She asks all the members to love one another. She deals all of us in a psychological way. In certain matters she becomes strict. She helps all the children in their study.

Her Religious Study : My mother has religious nature. She takes her bath in the morning. She goes to the temple both in the morning and evening She reads "The Ramayana" daily. She has deep faith in God. She gives us advice to live good and holy life. She says that we should pray to God daily. We can get peace and happiness in that way. She keeps good thoughts and does good deeds.

Her Kind Nature : My mother possesses kind nature, She is good and kind to all of us. She does other work gladly. She gives ready help to all persons. She teaches all of us to give kindness and take kindness in an equal way. Kind nature is the basis of all happiness.

Conclusion : All children must respect their mother and father. None is greater than a mother in one's life. She is as great as God. No child can pay a return to her good and kind acts. Good persons become great due to their mothers.

6. My Neighbours

Introduction : Last month my family got a government quarter. It is a newly built Colony. Only government servants live there. My father is also a government servant. With this reason he has been allotted a government quarter. In the

colony my neighbours are good and friendly. A neighbour is really important. A good neighbour helps in the hour of need.

The Importance of Neighbours : There is a great importance of a good neighbour. A good neighbour is as good as one's brother We can go to him in the hour of need. The cooperation of a neighbour is mostly needed. If we have a good neighbour he can prove useful and helping. If our neighbour is bad, he is a problem. He does not give any help in the hour of need.

My neighbours are briefly described in the following lines :

The Next-door Neighbour : My next-door neighbour is a police officer. Though he serves in the police department, yet he is good and kind to all the neighbours. He is always ready to help all of us. He does not think highly of himself. He is not proud of his post. His wife is equally good and gentle She is a religious-minded lady. She speaks gently with all the neighbours. She has given a good training to her children. They speak gently and respectfully to all the neighbours. We can learn much from them. Really the children of the family are ideal.

The Principal's Family : Another neighbour is the Principal of the Government College. He lives in front of my house. He is a highly educated person in our colony. His wife is also M. A. in Sociology. He has two children. The elder child is a boy who reads in M. Sc. (Physics). The younger child is a girl who is my class fellow. Both the children are brilliant in their study. Both of them stand first in their study. Both of them stand first in their classes. The Principal helps all the children in their education. He gives admission to the children of my colony in his college. He also grants concession in fee to the needy and deserving students. He strictly believes in discipline. His wife has sweet and friendly nature. She also helps all.

The Assistant family : The third family belongs to an assistant in the Secretariat. Unluckily he is not our good neighbour. Its reason is his bad nature. He often quarrels with his neighbours. His wife is of equally bad nature. She is not on

speaking terms with some of her neighbours. Their children are not good at their study. They are always seen playing outside. They are noughty. They quarrel with other children of the colony. We do not have good relations with that family.

Conclusion : It is a matter of pleasure and advantage to live in the company of good neighbour. We can feel proud of them.

7. My Best Friend

Introduction : These days it is very difficult to find a true and faithful friend. A true friend helps in the hour of need. It is true that 'a friend in need is a friend indeed.' A selfish friend must be known well. He must be soon given up. A true friend is more than a family member.

Who is my Best Friend : Bharata is my best friend. Though I have several friends but Bharata is dearest to me. He has all the virtues of the best friend. His father is the Prihcipal of a Governmcnt Inter College. He is my class fellow. His mother is very good and gentle. She is a lady of religious outlook. She loves me as much as she loves her own son, Bharata. His father also loves me much. Both of us are like brothers.

His Interest in Study. Bharata takes much interest in his study. In his class-room he is very attentive to his study. He does his home-work regularly. He is very brilliant in science, mathematics and English. He often gets more than 75 per cent marks in all these three subjects. In other subjects, too, he gets more than 60 per cent marks. He is the most brilliant student of the class. He and I always read together. He is always ready to help me in my study. Really I am much impressed by his goodness and gentleness. Even the teachers praise him for his interest and brilliance.

His Interest in Games and Sports : Bharata takes an equal interest in games and sports. In summers he plays hockey. In winters he plays cricket. He is the member of first-eleven both in hockey and cricket. He takes an equal

interest in sports. In the college annual sports he hakes part in long jump, high jump and races. He wins prizes both in games and sports. All praise him for being good both in study, games and sports.

His true Friendship : Both he and I are true friends. The persons of both the families are happy at our fast friendsh p. Bharata's mother praises highly our friendship to many other women. Both of us practise the rule that 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. Bharata helps me when I need his help I readily help him when he is in need of my help. Both of us pray to God that our friendship may continue for a long time.

His Popularity : Bharata has got much popularity for his qualities. He is popular among his college friends. Its reason is that he is good in his study, games and sports. He is equally popular among his teachers. Its reason is that he is a brilliant student. He is popular among his locality. Its reason is that he is very good and gentle. I wish that he may attain true success in his life. There are chances of his becoming a great man in future.

His Sweet Nature : I like Bharata much for his sweet nature. According to his own saying 'a sweet word can win the whole world.' I myself have learnt much from him. I try my best to be a good and sweet-natured person in my life. Gandhiji once said that a student must be of sweet nature.

His Helping Nature : Bharata has the quality of helping nature. He helps me with a true heart. He is ready to help his other college boys when they need his help. In his locality, too, he is always ready to help all persons. The boys of the neighbourhood praise his this quality. The members of our families are very happy. Its reason is that he is a good boy of helping nature.

His Relationship with my Family : Bharata is my fastest friend. He has very close relationship with the members of my family. All of us are much satisfied. In the same way, tha members of his family are happy and satisfied. Many persons praise our close relationship. Some persons may be jealous of it but we do not care for this.

Conclusion : It is good to keep only few friends. They should be true and sincere. It is good to have friends like Bharata. These days, it is difficult to find a true friend like Bharata. If got, such a friend must be kept for ever.

8. An Ideal Student

Introduction: There are many students in my college. Balram is an ideal student. Its reasons are briefly discussed in the following lines. He has several virtues of head and heart. He is very dear to all the teachers. He is liked even by the principal. His parents are proud of him. Other students of the college show their respect to him.

His Interest in Study: Balram takes deep interest in his study. He remains attentive to the teaching in the class. He pays special attention to English, science and mathematics. He does not ignore any subject. He does his home work regularly and attentively. All the teachers love him and like him for his interest in his study. Healways gets first position in his class. He also gets merit scholarship. He pleases his teachers and parents by his distinction in his study. The principal of the college is proud of his presence in the college.

His Interest in Games and Sports: Balram is not only ideal in his study but he is also equally interested in games and sports. In the summer season he plays hockey. In winter he plays the game of cricket. In both the games, he is the member of the first team. Long jump, high jump, and races are his favourite sports. He takes part in the annual college sports. He wins several prizes for standing first.

His High Character: Balram is also ideal by his high moral character. He feels that 'all is lost if character is lost'. With this reason he is very careful about his high character. He speaks gently, behaves properly and acts in a noble way. Both his teachers and parents speak highly of his high moral character. To other students of the college Balram is a glaring example. They praise him They should learn good thoughts and good acts from him.

His Disciplined Life: Balram has firm faith in discipline. He says that there is no life without discipline. He himself puts into practice what he says. He comes to the college regularly and punctually. He is very careful about discipline. He never makes a noise in the class. He does not talk much. He speaks and acts most gently. The teachers of the college speak highly of him for his ideal discipline. The students should learn from him.

His Behaviour: Balram is an ideal student even by virtue of his good behaviour. He talks most respectfully to his

teachers and principal. He obeys them very gladly. They admire him for his fine behaviour. In the family circle, his behaviour is equally ideal. He talks with other students with love and gentleness. For this virtue, he is very dear among his sisters and brothers.

His Friends : Balram has few friends but they are very near and dear to him. He knows well the art of friendship. He does not quarrel with his friends. He helps them when they come to him for any help. He helps his friends both in their study and in the playground. Above all, his sweet nature and good behaviour are much praised. His friends are proud of him.

His Duties to his Family : Balram does his duties to his family in the best way. He obeys his parents in a true way. He respects his parents and elders. He shows much love and affection to his younger sisters and brothers. This is the reason that Balram is an apple of his parents' eyes. He is very dear to all other family members.

His Duties to Society : Balram is also a social worker. He helps the poor and the weak. All those needy persons who go to him for help return satisfied. Service to all is the first aim of his life. He is the first man to come forward in the matters of his locality. He is very popular there. He, his friends and some other persons solve each problem.

His Work is Worship : For him 'work is worship'. He believes in the principle of hard work. He practises what he says. He works hard in his study. He works hard when he plays any game. His regular practice helps him in winning several prizes. He is a hard social worker. He helps his father and mother In household work. He advises his friends to work hard.

Conclusion : Really Balram is an ideal student because he has many qualities. He is an example for others. His friends take inspiration from him. There is hardly any defect in him. All good students should try to be like him.

9. Your Ambition in Life

Introduction : This world is full of different types of persons. Some are very rich but many are very poor. There are some persons who have an ambition to become an engineer.

Its simple reason is that they have a strong desire to live a happy life. In the same way, there are some persons who desire to become doctors. Some of them desire to be rich like doctors. There are some other persons who desire to do service to the poor and the weak. In the same way, there are some other persons who desire to become political leaders in their life. Its only reason is that they desire to become popular and important in their life.

My Ambition in Life : I am a man of different nature. Neither I want to become an engineer, nor the profession of a doctor attracts me. Its only reason is that I am not at all money-minded. I do not want to grow rich by evil means. I believe in 'simple living and high thinking'. For me 'work is worship.' My only and strong ambition in life is that I want to be a teacher. Its reason is that a teacher is a true nation builder. He can educate and train children well. Only then they can become successful men and women in their future life. They then will do the work of the country in a successful way. A good and dutiful teacher can feel satisfied. He can serve his society and the country. With these reasons, my ambition of becoming a teacher is very powerful in my heart of hearts.

To Avoid Evils : I have my ambition to become a teacher because of avoiding current evils. There are many engineers, or doctors who are badly popular in society. The people say that engineers earn a lot of money by evil ways They do not pay full attention to their public duties. They are more concerned with filling their own pockets. In the same way there are a large number of doctors who are highly money-minded. They do not do their duty well. They have no sense of service. They charge fee even if a patient dies. In the same way, there are some political leaders who are after their posts and positions. They earn a lot of money. They are not careful about public service. They never care for the voters who make them victorious in their elections. To avoid all such evils I desire to become a true teocher in my life.

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Views : The ex-President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan once said about a teacher, "Teachers are the custodians of the highest value." In his heart of hearts he had a great regard for a good and dutiful teacher. According to him, a dutiful teacher can serve his country in the least way. He can educate and train children in such a way that they may

become successful citizens in their coming life. Then they will be useful by their good and patriotic acts. It is my hearty desire to serve my country. I can do so only by becoming a good teacher. I have a strong mind to be dutiful. I shall train my students in the best way,

The Need of Sacrifice : India is a poor country. It is a sin to think of growing rich. Again it is a crime to accumulate wealth at the cost of the poor. As a teacher I desire to live a life of sacrifice. Really I shall practise simple life. I shall always keep high thinking. I can practise this great principle only through the profession of a teacher. Like an ideal teacher, I shall be ever ready to make sacrifices for the sake of my students. I do not care even if I live a life of meagre means.

Conclusion : I shall take inspiration from the life of the teachers of the ancient ages. They had only limited basic desires. They did all for the happiness of others. In the same way I shall try my best to live only for my students. Only then I shall be able to serve my motherland in the best way.

10. An Ideal Companion

Introduction : It is a good saying that "society affects much". With this reason, it is always useful to live with an ideal companion. The company of such a person certainly makes useful effect. An ideal companion must possess several virtues of head and heart. He must keep a sound mind in a sound body. He must be both intelligent and diligent. He must be obedient both to his teachers and parents. Only then he can get grand success in his life. The different essential qualities of an ideal companion are described in the following lines :

His Study : It is very essential that an ideal companion must be a studious person. He should be regular in coming to the college. He should remain attentive to the teaching in the class. He should do his home work regularly and attentively. He should respect his teachers and principal. Such a studious student should help his class fellows. He should not be proud of his distinguished position.

His Games and Sports : It is equally essential for an ideal companion to take an equal interest in games and sports. In this way, he can make his body and mind really sound. A

healthy student can study well. He can do his each work successfully. A good player can make the development of his physical and mental powers.

His Behaviour : It is very necessary that an ideal companion should have an ideal behaviour. He must pay respects to his teachers and parents. He must obey them. He must be friendly to his mates of the locality and college. An ideal companion can be easily known by his behaviour. All persons praise persons with good behaviour. They like such persons.

His Disciplined Life : It is equally neccssary that an ideal companion should live a disciplined life A young man can become a successful and great man in his future life by this quality. There is no life by this quality. There is no life without discipline. At school or college, an ideal student, or companion must obey all the rules and regulations. He should equally follow all such rules in the playground. A life without discipline is useless.

His Ideal Nature : An ideal student must possess ideal nature. He should respect his elders much. He should be friendly to his class students. He should help them in their study. He should help them in the playground. He should guide them everywhere. He should have a sense of service. He should serve all.

Conclusion : An ideal companion is the best friend of all. All praise him for his good qualities. They get help from him. He is happy to help and serve others.

11. If I were a Millionaire

Introduction : There are different types of persons in society. Some persons are in the habit of feeling sorry for the past. There are some other persons who do not work hard in the present. But there are some other persons who aim at their future success. Most of us have aims and aspirations for future progress in life. This is the basis of struggle in life. Different persons have different aims and aspirations in their lives. Some persons desire to become rich while some other persons desire to be great and popular in different fields.

My Ambition : I, too, have an ambition in my life. Though I belong to middle class, yet I desire to be a million-

aire. To get this desire fulfilled I imagine to win a lottery. Many persons in the country win a lottery daily and become a millionaire overnight. In the same way, my ambition may also be achieved one day. Though nothing can be said about the time of my good luck, yet I desire it from the bottom of my heart. God has strange way to grant such a fortune. I have full faith in the mercy of the almighty. If I get the menns of achieving my ambition of becoming a millionaire, I plan to spend it for my maximum welfare. Alongwith it, I shall also spend much of that money on the welfare and help of the weaker and poorer persons of society.

My Own Plan : If I become a millionaire, I shall get built a big house for myself, my children and my grand children. Alongwith this I shall try my best for the best education of my children. Its reason is that an educated family is the pride of society. I shall satisfy my long-felt desire by purchasing a motor-car. In going out in that car with my family members I shall feel much pleasure. All the modern standard items of household need shall be bought.

The Welfare of the People : I am not a selfish person. I shall also spend a part of that money for the welfare of the poor and the weak. I shall give money for the start of a hospital in my locality for the poor and common people. I shall help freely all the orphans and widows who come to me for help. This is my hearty wish to help all the poor, weak and needy persons. I shall act with an idea that 'a help in need is a help indeed'. This is my plan to do the work of social service. If I get money, I shall be helpful to all in giving them food, clothing and other necessary things. Money should be the means of service.

Conclusion : A large number of people in the country are poor. They do not get enough food, clothing, etc. Few persons are rich. This is the condition of social injustice. Really, the rich should come forward for the help of the poor and the weak.

12. The Memories of Your Childhood

Introduction : Childhood is the best period of a man's life. Its reason is that it is the happiest because it is free from all worries. It is a common saying that 'sweet are t'

memories of childhood.' Throughout his life a man does not forget his period of childhood. Rabindranath Tagore in his popular poem. "Playthings" has spoken highly about the period of childhood. He says that childhood is free from all hurry and worry. There is no feeling of selfishness. A child gets pure pleasure out of ordinary things. He believes in the principle of 'eat, drink and be merry.'

My Childhood : In my childhood, I was very happy. I was free like wind. I had no worry. I used to live in the open life of a village. There I used to wander to see and enjoy the beauties of Nature. The bright sky with clouds presented a fine scene to look at. My only concern was to eat, drink and feel happy. Playing in the company of village boys was my chief work. I played and played till I felt bodily tired. Then I used to enjoy sound sleep. It was a sleep without any care. Now I am grown up and recollect the sweet memories of my childhood Though the pure pleasure of that period cannot return, yet I cannot forget it. Really it was the best and happiest period of my life.

The Great Pleasure of Clildhood : The great and sweet pleasure of my childhood comes to mind when I think of the early days of my childhood. The sweet memories of that period are also a source of my present day happiness and satisfaction. A great English poet i. e., Wordsworth has highly spoken the value of childhood.. According to him all our present happiness is based on our imagination of the past. The same idea is clear from the last lines of "Daffodils". his one popular poem. It is expressed in the following lines :

"For often, on my couch I lie,
In vaccant, or in pensive mood ;
They flash upon my inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.
Then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils."

The Marriage-Party Event : Thare is another event which I cannot forget in my life. That event took place in the marriage-party of my eldest brother. I was only eight years old at that time. The marriage party was to return the next early morning. It was summer season. All persons of the marriage party were sleepjng on the ground floor. Without

telling anybody I went to the roof of the main hall. I went up when I felt uneasy in the night due to much heat. In the early hours of the morning the marriage-party was ready to return home. I was sleeping all alone on the roof of the main hall. My family members were much worried. They thought me missing. They could not understand where I could go. Some persons doubted of my kidnapping (अपहरण). There were tears in the eyes of my father. Several persons from the girl-side were also worried. They were also helping in the hot search. All of a sudden I awoke and got down. It was an expression both of joy and sorrow. With tears in his eyes my father embraced (आलिंगन क्रिया) me with much love. All soon became happy after knowing the reality. The memory of that event is still fresh in my mind. It was really a great event.

An Escape from an Accident (दुर्घटना से बचना) :

There is another equally serious and important event of my childhood. I can never forget it in my life. At that time I was only ten years old. I had learnt how to drive a bicycle. I found it a pleasure to drive a new bicycle. My father had bought it for me. I was so fond of it that I did not care even for hot sun light. I did not pay much attention to the advice of my parents for not driving the bicycle rashly. Though I had learnt to drive it, yet I was not very expert. At the same time it was my habit to drive it fast. I had an over-confidence for not making an accident. One day I was driving it very fast at the turn. A fast driving was coming from the opposite side. Though I tried my best, yet I could not control my bicycle. If the car-driver had not applied full brakes, I would have been crushed to death under that car. The car-driver was an old and experienced person. He took full caution and saved my life. It was my lucky day. I had really been saved from the mouth of death. I tremble when I still remember that day. From that day I gave up fast driving of my bicycle. The car-driver taught me a good lesson.

Conclusion : It is natural to remember well the events of childhood. The above discussion clearly shows that sweet are the memories of childhood. They are well-kept in mind till the last day of life. There are many significant events of childhood. A grown up person never forgets such events. They

may be of joy, or sorrow. In future, they are a source of pure delight. A great English poet, William Wordsworth used to take much pleasure out of the sweet memories of the past. The past events were a source of pleasure to him. To all of us, the past events may afford pleasure.

13. The Happiest Day of Your Life

Introduction : A great English poet, William Blake has truly said that human life is a mixture both of joy and sorrow. No person in the world is perfectly happy for ever. In the same way, sorrow is also not a lasting part of human life. Joy comes after sorrow. In the same way sorrow also passes after some time. There are ups and downs in the life of each person. Each person has one day in his life when he feels happiest.

My Happiest Day : It was the month of June when I was enjoying my summer vacations. It was the period of holidays after the Higher Secondary Examination. At last the day of the publication of my result arrived. One day before, I was feeling much restless. I could not sleep well throughout the night. I had the feelings both of pleasure and restlessness. In the early hours of the morning there came the news of the arrival of the result in the city. I was eagerly waiting for the paper-hawker who was to bring the result. Soon his cries were heard. A rush of young boys could be seen. I came out of my house and purchased a result paper. With a beating heart I hurriedly began to find out my roll number. My brothers, sisters and some other children of the locality were also present there. It was to my utmost pleasure and satisfaction when I found that I had stood in the first division. My joy knew no bounds My brothers and sisters were also very happy. My mother kissed me with deep love and much pleasure. Soon my friends arrived. They congratulated me. They began to dance with joy. They demanded sweets from my mother. My father had already gone to the market to buy sweets. Soon he returned. My mother distributed sweets among my family members and friends. Really it was the happiest day of my life.

My Condition : Though I had worked hard to pass my examination with good marks, yet my result had given me the greatest joy of my life. I was regarding myself a lucky person.

In the evening I went to the houses of all my teachers and Principal. I went there to pay my respect. When the Principal and the teachers came to know of my grand success in the examination, they were also much pleased. They patted me with love and appreciation. Then I felt highly pleased. On that day I decided to work still harder in all the future days to gain more stable success and praise. I cannot forget that day.

Conclusion : Each person has one happiest day in his life. Then he feels very happy and contented. Life is a struggle. It should be our aim of life to go on doing better and nobler deeds.

14. The Postman

Introduction : A postman is a popular person. Both tha people of cities and villages know him well. He brings letters, parcels, money-orders to different persons. All men, women and children welcome him. They wait for his arrival with curiosity. Its reason is that for many he brings happy. To some needy persons he also brings money. He is very dutiful. He does his hard duties with pleasure.

His Appearance : A postman is recognized easily by all. Its reason is his peculiar appearance. He wears 'Khaki' uniform. He wears a turban on his head. A bag is seen hanging round his shoulders. It contains parcels, registered letters and money. He keeps a packet of letters in his hand. He does not mind to carry all this load. He feels pleasure and satisfaction in doing his duty. He appears to be simple, courteous and gentle. He really works hard. He goes from place to place.

His Duties : An Indian postman does his duties with pleasure. He works hard. He moves from house to house to deliver letters, parcels and money orders. First of all, he goes to the post office to collect letters, parcels, money orders, etc. Then he moves from door to door to distribute them. He works very hard in finishing his day's allotted work. He has to complete his work in a fixed time. In rural areas, the duties of a postman are still harder. They cover distances with difficulty. They are to carry on their work both in hot and rainy season. Many postmen die of snake-bite in the rural area.

His Condition : The condition of a postman in India is really very poor. He does his hard work with a high sense of duty. He gets a small salary. He does not mind it. He is satisfied with small pay. He lives happily. His life is poor and simple. His condition is so poor that all persons have sympathy with him. They give him money on the occasion of 'Holi' and 'Deepawali'. If he brings a money-order of a large amount, he expects a tip. He feels contented with one, or two rupees. Many good persons show sympathy to a postman when they see him working in much heat, or heavy rain.

His Welcome : A postman is happy because he is welcomed by every person. There are some persons who eagerly wait for his arrival He brings letters of happy news to many. The persons who wait for their money-orders welcome a postman with a warm heart The students welcome him much when he brings their examination result. The newly-married couple waits eagerly for the arrival of a postman. In the case of registered letters, parcels and insured letters, the persons wait for his arrival and welcome him.

Conclusion : A postman in India is much praised. Its reason is that he is very dutiful. He does his work most honestly. He works hard with a high sense of dutifulness. Though he is poor, yet he is satisfied. His life is really simple. His wants are limited. He does an important public work. He is dear to all. He is an important part of government. He is a close link between the government and people.

15. An Indian Farmer

Introduction : Mahatma Gandhi once said that real India lives in village. More than 85 per cent people live in villages. More than 75 per cent people depend on agriculture. With this reason India is called an agricultural country. Most of the village people are farmers. They directly or indirectly are related with agriculture. An Indian farmer is devoted to his work. Though he is poor, yet he is satified with his lot.

His Importance : An Indian farmer holds the position of importance. He has the basic position in our society. He

grows food for the people of the whole country. His work includes too much labour. He uses old methods. He does his work with much interest. In this respect, he has no comparison in the world. A great writer has truly called him the backbone of Indian society. Its reason is that more than three-fourth population of the country consists of farmers.

His Routine : The routine of an Indian farmer shows his busy life. He is busy in his hard work from morning till evening. He does the work of ploughing his fields, sowing seeds and reaping the crops. His busy life is a source of pleasure for him. He gets up early in the morning. He takes his plough upon his shoulders and goes to his fields. There he works hard both in hot sunlight and rain. He takes his lunch in the fields at noon. He again becomes busy in his work. In the evening he returns home tired and satisfied.

His Hard Work : An Indian farmer is the personification of hard work. He does not know rest. Nor he cares for heat, rain, or cold. Early in the morning, he goes to his fields. There he works hard whole. There he ploughs his fields in the early hours of morning. He does the work of sowing his fields after the fall of rains. He does the work of irrigating his fields both in summer and winter. In reaping his harvest also he works hard. It is his luck that he works hard, yet lives simple life. He eats simple food and wears simple dress.

His Simple Life : An Indian farmer is very poor. Whatever he earns, he pays its larger parts to the money-lender. He is compelled to live a poor and simple life. He goes to his fields after eating dry breads. His lunch includes whey and breads. In the evening, his food is also very simple. He wears a 'dhoti' and 'kurta'. He knows no fashion. The village barber weekly comes to his house to shave him. In the village, his life is simple.

His Poverty : An Indian farmer is always very poor. Though he is poor, yet he ever remains contented. He does not complain for his poverty. He always works hard, yet he is never well off. He is always in the grip of the money-lander. He ever remains under the burden of debt. This is really a sorrowful state. His poverty is the main cause of his simple food and simple dress.

The Need of Improvement : There is an urgent need to improve the condition of the Indian farmer. First of all, some-

thing must be done to remove his poverty. He should be given money-aid for his needs. Only then he can be free from the burden of debt. The old methods of agriculture must be improved. It shall help in raising agricultural yield. He will earn more price for the sale of his grain, cottonseeds, oil-products, sugar-cane, etc.

Five Year Plans: The work of improvement in his condition is being done under the Five Year Plans. More and more money is being spent to bring about agricultural development in the village area. The government has been doing much under these Five Year Plans. If the people of the villages cooperate the condition of the Indian farmers can certainly become better. There is the need of a revolutionary change.

Conclusion: Though there is much talk, yet nothing important has been done so far for the improvement in the condition of an Indian farmer. His condition must be improved with no further delay. It is the need of the hour. It is needed to bring necessary improvement in the rural economy. It shall be the basis of the progress of the country.

16. An Indian Juggler

Introduction: An Indian juggler is very popular in India. He is popular for his magic tricks and fun. He is more popular in villages and small towns. He is not often seen in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, or Bombay. Its reason is the want of enough space in big cities for his performance. Ladies and children take much delight in his tricks.

His Dress etc.: An Indian juggler can be seen in his peculiar dress. He wears a shabby dress. He wears a long coat, big turban, a 'dhoti', and a pair of old stocks. He wears big ear-rings, a black string round his neck and several finger-rings. His appearance is so funny that children feel interested in him. He blows a pipe and beats his drum to attract his spectators. He also has a big basket and bag with his articles.

His Performance: First of all, he chooses a suitable place for his performance. He has a little boy with him for his assistance in his performance. He blows his pipe in a musical tone. The little boy beats the drum. Hearing the sound of the pipe and the drum more and more children, women and men gather at the place to look at his funny tricks. Soon he starts his jugglery with a pack of cards. He deceives the eyes

of the people when a particular card is found out of the pocket of a particular person. Then he starts his game with a number of small balls. He throws them up into the air without letting them fall on the ground. It is his practice and grand trick. Then he borrows a ring from a spectator and discovers it from the poeket of another person after its disappearance.

The Cooperation of Spectators : The juggler performs his tricks and fun with the cooperation of his spectators. He often asks children and others not to make much noise. They should not also disturb him in the course of his performance. They must cooperate peacefully. Their peace and cooperation are much needed for the success of his tricks. His last item i.e. to bring the little boy to life is highly sensational. It creates much excitement. The spectators ask him to bring the boy to life soon. Lastly, it is also the cooperation of the spectators to help him by giving him money.

The Recreation of People : An Indian juggler is the chief source of recreation. He gives recreation to children, ladies and also to men. He is the source of recreation both in villages and cities. Though in big cities, cinema has become very popular, yet much crowd is often seen at the place where a juggler is making his performance. The children still flock round him for their fun and pleasure. They will do so also in future.

Conclusion : It is a reality that an Indian juggler performs his feats with intelligence and dexterity. He keeps his spectators spell-bound. Only with this reason he is an important source of recreation to all.

17. A Street Beggar

Introduction : Beggars are seen at all places in India. They are found both in villages and cities. They are more common at religious centres like Mathura, Varanasi, Haridwar, etc. They also sit on public roads and in busy streets. Some of them are really crippled and disabled. Many beggars are professional. They start begging because it is an easy means of earning their bread. Really the problem of beggars is very serious in India.

The Evil of Beggars in India : The evil of beggars in India is in a sad state. It has become a serious social problem. Governments come and go but the problem of beggars exists. It is becoming more and more serious day by day. No effective steps are taken to solve it. There are beggars who run after bicycle and buses. They compel people to give them something. It is a social evil that these beggars eat but do not do anything productive. Even thieves and dacoits hide themselves as beggars.

Different Types of Beggars : There are different types of beggars in India. They are briefly described in the following lines. They are of different types. Some beggars are genuine. They are physically disabled and crippled, so they start begging. There are some lazy persons who do not want to do anything useful. They start begging. There are also some professional beggars. They beg because they find it an easy occupation. There are some poor and widow women who beg due to poverty. There are some orphans as beggars. Some criminals run away from jails and start begging.

The Need of Reform : The problem of beggars must be solved with no further delay. Its only reason is that they consume but they do not produce. India is really a poor country. She cannot afford a host of beggars. They are a burden on the economy of the country. It shall be for the good of the country to root out the evil of beggars from the society, or country.

The Cooperation of People : To root out this evil the cooperation of the people is much needed. They should refuse alms to all beggars. They should change their outlook. The women of the country, too, should change their outlook, They should refuse all help to lazy and professional beggars. It is no religious act to give an aid in the case of such bad persons. If the people of the country give their true cooperation, the evil can certainly come to an end.

Conclusion : The government of India must ban beggary by legislation. All beggars who go against it must be arrested. They must be put into jail. Reform houses should also be started. There such beggars should be asked to do some work. Then they will earn some money both for themselves and their country.

18. A Street Hawker

Introduction : A street hawker can be commonly seen both in villages and cities. He goes from street to street. He also goes from house to house to sell his articles, food stuffs and other things. He stops at that door where women and children buy their needs from him. In this way, he moves from place to place to earn his livelihood.

His Articles : A street hawker often sells fruits, vegetables, general merchandise and other articles of daily domestic needs. He keeps his articles either in a basket, or in a small box. He often moves from house to house in the morning. His articles are attraction specially for ladies and children. They eagerly wait for his visit. As soon as he arrives they purchase needed articles.

The Practice of Bargaining : The practice of bargaining is often seen with the street howker. His customers are mostly ladies and children. Both ladies and children are in the habit of bargaining. They never agree to pay him his demanded price. They ask him to charge a lower price. After much bargaining the final rate of selling is settled. The street hawker knows well the habit of bargaining of his customers. With this reason he remains fully alert. In the beginning he speaks out to them a high rate of his wares. The final settlement is his desired rate. Such practice of bargaining is natural.

His Labour : The job of a street hawker is very difficult. His labour is really matchless. There are some hawkers who moves from village to village on a bicycle. There are some hawkers who sell utensils, clothes, etc. in the villages. They buy all these things from cities and sell there. They really work very hard. They daily make long tour on their bicycle. They do so to earn their living. Only then they find it possible to support their family.

His Poverty : It is the poverty of the street hawker that he works so hard. He does not take rest. All the comforts and luxuries of life are denied to him. He wears simple dress and eats simple food. His earnings are limited. He makes his bread and butter with much hard work. He is a poor fellow who suffers much in his life. He is so poor that he cannot spend enough money on his wife and children. On account of his poverty, his life really remains pitiable.

Conclusion : Though a street hawker is a poor man, yet he is hard working. It is a good thing that he earns his livelihood with labour. It is really a matter of pride that labour is his aim of life. He eats the bread of work. Work is worship for him. The bread of labour is always honourable.

19. A Policeman

Introduction : In each country there is a great need of peace and safety. No country can make progress without them. Law protects each man, woman and child from robbery and violence. A strong man cannot beat a weak man because law always protects them. Even then, there are thieves, dacoits and robbers in society. They are punished when they are caught. It is the duty of a policeman to help in the work of peace and safety in the country.

His Importance : The position of a policeman is highly important in society. He catches hold of thieves and dacoits. He sees that they are punished. He also sees that they are put into jail. His importance lies in the condition of peace and safety in society. No important, or great work is possible without safety. It is the basis of progress. Safety is as essential as air. A policeman is the chief protector of all men, women and children. He is also an important protector of the law of the land.

His Dress : A policeman can be easily recognized by his special dress. He wears 'Khaki' uniform. His shirt bears badges on its shoulders. He wears a short for activity. He wears either a turban, or a special cap with a red point on ,he front top. He carries a staff in his hand. He keeps a whistle in his pocket. He knows to ring his whistle in the hour of need, or danger. The people become disciplined at his call. Children fear him.

His Duties : A policeman has various duties to perform. First of all, he helps in the maintenance of peace and safety in society. He catches hold of thieves-pick-pockets, violent persons and other criminals. At night, he does the work of patrolling both in the cities and villages. Only then the people feel themselves safe under peaceful conditions. On the occasion of religious fairs, exhibitions, etc. his duties become more impor-

tant. In the case of strikes, processions, etc. his duties become more delicate and significant. His duties are lly reavery hard. Though he gets a meagre pay, yet he is very sincere in his duties.

His Sense of Service : A policeman has a high sense of service. He knows well his duties. He serves the people in the best way by doing his duties most sincerely. For him work is worship. His duties are hard, yet he does not mind it. His salary being low, he does not neglect his work. He is aware of his duties and responsibilities. His sense of service is always for the good of the people. He serves the nation as an instrument of law. He brings about peace and safety for all.

Conclusion : A policeman cares more for the people than his own family. He should be given enough salary. Only then he will be able to feel more contented. It is the need of the hour to improve his lot. Then he will be more dutiful and sincere.

SCIENTIFIC ESSAYS

20. The Atomic Test by India

Introduction : Though India follows a policy of peace, yet she cannot lag behind in the race of atomic tests. Its simple reason is that she must possess enough power to defend herself in the hour of need. Several countries of the world have already made atomic tests. Atom can be used both in war and peace. It can bring progress, or destroy civilization.

The Atomic Test by India : India exploded her first atomic test at Pokhran which is a place in Rajasthan. This atomic test, or explosion was made on 18th May, 1974. At that time, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. The great speciality of this test was that it was made underground. Really India was the first country to make an underground atomic explosion, or test. Late Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha, a great scientist of India in the field of atomic energy had already made efforts. Its credit was largely to him.

A Great Achievement : It must be said with reservation that it was a great achievement for India. Today India stands as the sixth world power in the field of atomic energy, or atomic rests. The different Prime Ministers and political leaders

of the country have asserted time and again that the country has firm faith in peace and world progress.

The World Reaction : Though India follows a policy of peace, yet she made such a test only as the need of the hour. There was a mixed world reaction on her atomic explosion at Pokhran. The friendly countries to India called it her great achievement. On the other hand, some other countries who were unfriendly to India called it her war preparation. It was an expression out of their prejudice.

The Indian Policy : It is a clear policy of India to utilize atomic power for peaceful purposes and human development. For example, atomic energy can be well-utilized for levelling mountains, digging canals, huge constructions, establishing vast reservoirs, etc. Mahatma Gandhi had deep faith in the power of peace and non-violence. Since his death, the political heads of the country had been practising the policy of peace. Once late Dr. H. J. Bhabha had asserted that atom must be bent to serve humanity at Genoa Conference.

Conclusion : Though all the political leaders and common people are proud of such an atomic explosion, yet it is never meant for war. Science has given us a number of inventions. They must be used for peace, not for war. They must serve as man's servant, not his master. Science can flourish well only in the service of mankind.

21. Flight to the Moon

Introduction : The sun and moon are the splendid and the brightest stars of the sky. The sun shines in day and gives light and heat to all equally in the universe. The moon gives light and happiness in the night to all in the universe. The silvery light of the moon is attractive to all. The moon is highly beautiful and a subject of poetry.

The Ancient Belief : In the ancient age the moon was regarded unapproachable and unconquerable. It was the only reason that both the sun and the moon commanded godly respect. Only the poets used to sing in their poetry the matchless beauty and supreme attraction of the moon in their best way. The beauty of the beautiful maidens was often compared with the beauty of the moon. Its reason was that no man then ever thought of ascending the moon.

The Moon was Conquered : In the modern age efforts were made by the world scientists to ascend the moon. The American scientists were first to make such efforts. At last they succeeded in conquering the moon when Neil Armstrong landed first of all on the surface of the moon. He landed on the surface of the moon on July 21, 1969. He made his journey to the moon in the spaceship Apollo 11. It was a grand victory over the supreme lunar star in the name of peace. After that Apollo 12 landed over the surface of the moon on November 19, 1969. Since then the Russian and other space scientists have landed the moon.

The Surface of the Moon : As actually told by space scientists, the surface of the moon is rugged and uneven. It is full of high mountains, rocks, clafts and crevices. There is no air and water on the surface of the moon. With this reason there is no life on the surface of the moon. Though it is at a distance of about two and a half lakh miles from the earth, yet man has reached there.

The Trip to the Moon: That day is not far when common trips to the surface of the moon shall become a possibility. The world space scientists have been making their hot efforts to achieve success in their grand aim. Then cosmic laboratories and space research stations shall be founded there. It will facilitate study and discoveries regarding other planets and stars.

Future Prospects : Though the conquest over the moon is a grand achievement, yet common habitation there can be made a reality with hot efforts of the American and Russian scientists. The Indian scientists, too, have been making their own efforts in this sphere.

Conclusion : The universe has been hiding innumerable mysteries which the world scientists have been trying to discover with interest and efforts.

22. The Wonders of Science

Introduction : We are living in the age of science. Science has given us a number of discoveries and inventions We depend so much on science that now we cannot dream of a life without it. Though science has given us many advantages, yet we are

not free from its curse. In the field of war and industry, science has proved highly harmful. Even the forces of Nature have come under the control of man. The wonders of science are briefly described in the following lines.

The Wonders of Science : Though the number of all the wonders of science are numerous. It is practically difficult to describe them all here. No part of human life is free from the effect of science. In our daily domestic life we use the discoveries and inventions of science. In the field of trade and transport, science has brought about wonderful progress. The weapons of war which science has given us have made an adverse effect on the wonders of science.

Medical Science : Revolutionary progress has been made in the field of medical science. There is much development in health and hygiene. Today there is stress on sanitation and good health. Human life has become safer, longer and happier. Disease, or illness is no more dangerous. The use of effective medicines removes illness soon. X-rays helps in the detection of internal disorder. Delicate operations are safely made to save human lives. Plastic surgery is the latest achievement of medical science. Injections prove far more effective than the use of medicines. There is no danger of death to a patient.

Transport and Communication : There is equally wonderful progress in the sphere of transport and communication. Distance has been killed. On account of the progress in the means of transport even long distances are covered in a very short time. We can make our journey on the land by buses, cars and trains. Aeroplanes fly in the air. Ships carry men and goods over the sea. Alongwith it, the present century has given us rockets, jets and Sputniks. Man has reached the moon. Telephone, telegraph, television, radio and wireless are the wonderful inventions of science in the field of communication. Man can be easily contacted anywhere.

Industry and Commerce : Wonderful progress has been achieved also in the field of Industry and Commerce. The invention of use of a large number of machines have helped in the industrial progress of the world. The progress of trade and commerce is equally significant. The whole world has become one market. The rare things of India can be easily bought

in the markets of Russia, America and other world countries. The machines made in America and Russia can be bought in India. The facilities of communication have helped in the progress of industry and commerce in the world.

Agriculture and Cottage Industries : Again science has helped in the progress of agriculture and cottage industries. Today agriculture has been mechanized in many progressive countries of the world. Machines have replaced men. Machines do the work of reaping, sowing and harvesting. Chemical fertilizers have helped in increasing agricultural yield. In the same way, the use of machines has helped in the growth of many cottage industries. Tractors are more common now.

Recreational Facilities : Radio, cinema and television are the modern means of recreation. Radio and transister have become very popular. They provide recreational facilities equally both in cities and villages. Today in each home, they are commonly used for hearing songs, news, cricket commentary and other such programmes. Cinema is another means of recreation. It is a cheap means of recreation. It is based on photography. Both old and young are equally interested to see with interest a film in the evening. Cinema gives pleasure and recreation equally to the rich and poor. Television shows the faces of players, singers and actors.

Conclusion : Though science is a good servant, yet it is a bad master. The wonders of science are useful but there is also a threat to human life. The numerous destructive weapons of war are a great challenge. The world, peace is a dream today. Now it must be noted that science must be used only for the good of mankind.

23. Science: A Blessing or a Curse

Introduction : We have already read that science is a good servant but science is bad as a master. It is a double-edged weapon. Science can make human life really happy and progressive if it is rightly used. On the other hand, science can bring about untold destruction and suffering, if it is used in a wrong way. Science is a saint in peace but devil in war.

Science as a Blessing : If we think calmly we find that science is a great blessing to mankind. In the ancient age, life was really wild and backward. There was no civilization due to the want of education. There was no mutual give-and-take. Its reason was that the life of a group of persons was narrow and limited. There were no means of transport and communication.

Today, the progress of education has developed human knowledge. The sea of knowledge has been widening more and more because of the invention of the printing press. Man tries to know more and more about himself and others. There are facilities of transport today. Man can travel on land, fly in the air and swim into the water. It is all the blessing of science. The invention of telephone, television and wireless has helped men to come nearer and nearer. In the hour of need, a man can easily contact his friend, or relative. There are existing facilities which have made human life highly convenient and comfortable. Their service is really great.

The progress in the agricultural and industrial sphere has awarded many new and useful things to mankind. Experiments have made it possible to grow several crops in a year. The use of chemical fertilizers and machines has helped in output. There are more and more things and also of superior quality. In the industrial field, new things and new varieties are produced in a large quantity.

Science as a Curse : Science has also proved a curse. The weapons of war have challenged human existence. There is so much destruction of human life and property in the course of war that it is beyond description. It is also beyond human imagination. The latest atomic and hydrogen bombs can put an end to humanity. Though they have been made, yet the big powers are afraid of using them. The experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are still fresh and dreadful in human mind.

Conclusion : Peace is the need of the hour. Science must play its right role. The weapons of war and destruction must be banished from the world. The U. N. O. must play a right role in bringing world peace. Science must be used for the good and happiness of mankind.

24. Science and Human Happiness

Introduction : Science is the basis of present day human life. This is supported by the following words of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. He hassaid, "Life today is governed and conditioned by the offshoots of science and it is difficult to imagine existence without them." Science has influenced even our thinking, habits and customs. Really the progress of science has contributed much to the happiness of mankind.

Science and Human Happiness : It is an apparent truth that science has helped in making men and women truly happy. It is the way to peace and prosperity. About this Bertrand Russel has said, "Science has been the greatest harbinger of peace. It has brought a new creative impulse which has gone fairly a long way in contributing its maximum measure of happiness to human world." Before the start of science, men and women lived in a backward and wild stage. The modern discoveries and inventions of science have made the people really happy. There are a large number of scientific discoveries and inventions which have made human happiness possible.

Science and Human Health : Today science has helped in the development of human health. Human life has become truly happier, safer and longer. There are new medicines, effective treatment and injections which have made human life free from the fear of death due to fatal diseases. The use of anaesthetics has made even delicate operations possible. Serious diseases are curable. There are no fatal diseases. Man is free from several fearful diseases. His health is really much developed. He is able for greater activity and development.

Science and Human Civilization : In the ancient age man was backward. He lived wild life. Today he is educated. He has earned much knowledge. He is really more cultured. The more is the progress of science, the more is the progress of civilization. With the progress of science man has reached the moon. He is thinking of building his house on the surface of the moon. It is a further step towards progress.

Other Side of the Picture : Though the progress of science has brought about human happiness, yet there is also

the other side of the picture. We have not yet forgotten the bitter experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is a fact that any future war shall put an end to civilization. The atomic and hydrogen bombs are highly destructive. The same science can finish humanity. It can also finish all human happiness.

Conclusion : We have known that science has brought human happiness. It can also bring human destruction. Science must play its right role. The service of mankind should be the only aim of all scientific progress.

25. The Study of Science by School Students

Introduction : Education must always serve the needs of society. It must be always changing. It must never be static. We are living in the age of science. Science has given us a number of discoveries and inventions. Though they have much influenced our life, yet their effect is not seen in the field of education. What is the true role of science in education ?

The Contribution of Science : The contribution of science is great. It can be seen in all spheres of human life. We were backward in the past. Today we are civilized. Man has reached the moon. Man has got control over the forces of Nature. Science has given to man eyes to see, ears to hear and legs to walk. He can travel on the land, fly in the air and swim into the sea. He can contact persons at distant places. Telephone, telegraph and television are always at his service. The comforts and luxuries of life have made human life really happy. The results can prove better if the progress of science is made use in the field of education.

The Present System of Education : The present system of education is highly defective. It trains human mind but it ignores the heart of man. The education gives only theoretical training. It does not equip a man to earn his bread and butter. This is the reason that an educated person is often poor. On the other hand an uneducated person is well-off. There is no stress on artistic developments. The persons do not know how to value the spirit. To serve social needs education must be scientific, technical, vocational and practical.

The Study of Science : The study of science must be made compulsory for all the school-going students. Without

the study of science they cannot know the reality of life. The study of science trains the mind. It develops physical powers. The power of thinking is developed. He can make free judgement. With all these reasons the study of science is much needed by all the school students. Only those college students who are talented should continue the study of science. Under the present conditions the study of science shall make real national uplift.

Its Excess is Bad : Excess of everything is bad. In the same way, the excessive study of science is also bad. It is harmful to the spiritual uplift. Too much study of science comes in the way of the progress of literary values. A useful balance should be kept between the study of science and art. Both scientific and artistic study is much needed.

Conclusion : In the present age science is becoming very popular. With this reason it must be widely studied.

26. Science and Modern War

Introduction : The present human life is based on science. Science is good if it is used as a servant. Science is bad and harmful when it becomes man's master. Unfortunately, science has controlled modern war. The highly destructive war weapons are a great threat to world peace. The peace-loving nations are afraid of such weapons.

The Wonders of Science : Science is certainly a blessing as the servant of man. His daily life is really happy and contented. Its reason is the availability of numerous scientific discoveries and inventions. The wonders of science add to human happiness. The progress of trade and transport has united the whole world which is a common market today. The means of communication have srengthened the world unity. The progress in medical science has made a man's life really happy and longer. No disease is fatal today. All diseases are curable. The use of anaesthetic has made even delicate operations easy and possible.

Science and Human Values : Science has brought a great change in human values. In the past, physical strength and heroism were significant. Today a soldier's courage is meaningless. The importance lies in the accumulation of

atomic bombs and other means of warfare. A scientist working in his laboratory is more essential and useful than a brave soldier. Thus there is much change in human values with the scientific progress of the present day.

Science and Modern War : Science has brought about complete change in the field of modern warfare. The mechanised war has taken the place of human courage and heroism. In the past. elephants, horses, etc. were mostly used in the battle field. Today conditions have much changed. The tanks, machine-guns and artillery have made swords, spears and human bravery really weaker.

In the field of navy, warfare has become far-more dreadful. The use of submarines, torpedoes, etc. has completely changed the mode of present day war. Today sea-attack has become equally important and a deciding factor.

The air-power of a country is really the deciding factor in the present day warfare. The use of bombers, airfighters and air-liners rearly decide the war in favour of a country. The use of parachutes has made the war more scientific. The use of wireless, telephone, photography and radars has made a revolutionary change in the modern warfare.

Conclusion : The use of atomic bombs in the Second World War caused untold destruction. The people of the world tremble with fear at the idea of the vast destruction in any future war. To save human life and civilization war must be rooted out. The establishment of peace is an urgent need of the hour.

27. The Role of Electricity in Life

Introduction : We are living in the age of science. Science hes given us a large number of discoveries and inventions. These discoveries and inventions are very useful in our life. Electricity is one of the chief inventions of science. It is used in different fields of human life. Its usefulness in different fields is described in the following lines.

The Development of Electricity : The work of the development of electricity is a gradual process. Its discovery, or origin can be dated back to the eighteenth century. The name 'electricity' was given to the energy by Dr. Gilbert Benjamin

Franklin saw electricity in the clouds. A great scientist named Voltas produced electricity through his battery in the closing years of the eighteenth century. In the year 1883. Michael Faraday produced electricity commonly.

Electricity and Transport : Electricity has become an important means of transport and travel in different countries of the world. Electric trains run at the speed of 100 miles per hour in Switzerland. The tube trains which run underground in England run by means of electricity. In India too, electricity is used to run trains and tram-cars in Calcutta, Bombay, U. P., Delhi and other parts of the country. Electric trains and tram-cars maintain high speed and there is much saving of time.

Electricity and Communication : It was in the year 1896 when wireless telegraphy was discovered. It has become an important source of close contact among different persons. Electricity as the means of communication has proved highly useful both in war and peace. Telephone and telegraph are other important means of present day mass communication. The present day progress in the field of trade and commerce is the result of electric communication.

Electricity and Recreation : Electricity has also become an important source of present day recreation. Cinema is a cheap modern recreation. It is based on electricity. Radio gives us news, songs, cricket commentary and other useful programmes. Television can show us the face of a singer, player, or actor. These inventions are based on electricity.

Electricity in Domestic Life : Electricity is highly useful in daily domestic life. It is used for cooking, pressing, boiling the water, etc Electricity gives light to our houses and streets. Electric light turns night into day. By means of electric light much work can be done even in night. In the past night time was passed only in rest and sleep. Electricity has much practical usefulness in our daily domestic life.

Electricity in Industry : All the mills and factories are run by means of electricity. Machines are standstill in the case of electric failure. The whole industrial progress and production are the result of the production and use of electricity. The more is the production of electricity, the greater

is the industrial progress. America and England show matchless progress.

Electricity for Projects : Many river dams and projects are based on the production and use of electricity. In India, too. several river-valley projects have been built. Their successful working is based on electricity. Thus, the use of electricity is highly essential and useful for each country. No country can make enough progress without electricity. It is much needed for the development of agriculture, industry and other projects.

Conclusion : India is a developing country. She has been making efforts for development in different fields. All development and grogress can be made only by the use and help of electricity. With this reason, the more and more electricity is necded by India. It is the need of the hour of the country. Only then she can make true progress.

28. Television in India

Introduction : There are a large number of scientific inventions and discoveries. Radio and television are most popular these days. Till recently, the people used radio for hearing songs, news, commentary and other such programmes. By and by television has been gaining ground. We can see the face of a singer, actor or player through a television.

Its Progress in India : Television is an important means of mass communication. Though it is very popular in America and other European countries, yet it is not within common reach in India. First of all, it was started in Delhi. It has been working in Delhi for the last ten years. Now it had also started its transmission from Bombay, Srinagar, and some other places. It is not within the reach of common people as yet.

The Present Difficulties : There are certain difficulties in the progress, or expansion of television in India. First of all, certain films are imported from foreign countries. Really difficulties come to receive them in time. Secondly, India is a very big country. More than 86 per cent people live in villages. They are illiterate. There are no electric facilities in the rural

area. With this reason, the work of the expansion of television has been at a slow speed in India. Poverty also comes in the way of its progress.

Its Advantages : There are many advantages of television. First of all, the use of television has great value in the field of education, Television works as the teacher, instructor and guide of students. Sometimes it teaches them more than a teacher. It is also a means of public propaganda. It awards a lot of information and knowledge to the audience. The work of family planning can be successfully done through television.

Its Future Expansion : The project to educate the masses through television started on August 1, 1975. Since then it has been making progress. Then T. V. programmes were started by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister. The project started with the American cooperation. Its aim was to give education in the field of science, education, technology, agriculture, health and family planning. India is such a big country as she needs its development far and wide, both in the urban and rural areas.

Conclusion : There are the problems of beggars, unemployment and insanitation in the country. No realistic measures are taken to solve them. It is the need of the hour that television can be made use of. The work from the side of government is much needed. Through television the poor countrymen can be put to an advantage.

29. The Conquest of Nature

Introduction : Today we are living in the age of science. The scientific discoveries and inventions have now become an essential and useful part of our life. We cannot live without them any more. In the past, the forces of Nature were beyond man's control. Today man has reached the moon. The rivers have been controlled through dams. Man has acquired superior position.

The Scientific Progress : There is no field of human life where science has not made wonderful progress. The scientific progress is adequate today. A man can travel on land by means of trains, buses, cars. etc. He can make journey by ships into

the sea. He can fly into the air by means of aeroplanes. The means of communication like, telephone, television, telegraph, radio and wireless have made mutual contact possible. Again, the industrial progress has given most uncommon and wonderful things for common use in our daily domestic life. The different varieties of dresses are worn by the people. By the help of machines a lot of work is done in a very short time. The progress in medical science has certainly made human life longer and happier.

The Invention of Electricity : The invention of electricity is the greatest wonder of the present age. It gives us light which changes night into day. In our domestic life, the work of cooking, boiling water, pressing clothes and many other things. An electric fan gives cool air to all, both in offices and houses. In educational institutions the work of teaching and reading comes to standstill when fans do not work. The air-conditioning process keeps rooms and places hot, or cool at a desired temperature. In the field of agriculture, too, machines do a lot of wonderful work. Thus man has achieved a greater control over Nature.

Time and Space have no Meaning : Today time and space have no meaning, or handicap. The distances are covered in a very short time. There are trains, buses and cars in which men and women travel on the land. Aeroplanes help us in air-travel. By means of ships journey can be safely made into a sea. The work which was done in long periods of time can be done in a shorter period of time now. This fact is made use of by traders and businessmen. The latest achievement of man is that he has already reached the moon. Soon men and women will begin to live there.

Diseases are under Control : In the past, there were some fatal diseases and the patients died soon. The conditions are changed now. Commonly so many men and women do not die today. Obviously, it is because of the progress in the field of medical science. There are injections and medicines which help in the cure of all diseases. X-rays is a wonderful invention of the present age. The internal parts show themselves by its help. The progress in surgery has certainly brought about revolutionary change in the field of medical science. Thus man has been able to get control over

diseases, illness and Nature. It is man's great achievement.

Industrial Development : The industrial development and mass production show great control of man over the forces of Nature. Day by day still greater progress has been becoming possible, or a reality. The use and utility of machines bring about all this industrial development. The greater is the labour of man, the greater is the fruit, or his return. The American and European countries have achieved much distinction. They have really made wonderful progress

Knowledge is Widened : With the invention of printing press by Caxton more and more books and printed material have come into the reach of man. Man's knowledge has been widened. Only by the help of books, men and women know more about themselves and others. All the scientific progress is based on widened knowledge.

The Means of Recreation : It is again a greater wonder that there are several means of recreation at the service of man. Cinema is a cheap and popular means of modern recreation. Radio has become an essential household possession. Television is an improved radio. It shows us the face of a singer, player, or a programme advertiser. There is much pleasure in life now.

Conclusion : Though man has acquired control over Nature, yet his soul is still dissatisfied. There is a greater need of peace, spiritual bliss and true satisfaction.

EDUCATIONAL ESSAYS

30. The Book which has Impressed You Most

Introduction : We are living in the age of science. With the progress of science, there is much progress in all fields of life. There is the facility of printing more and more books today. It is so with the invention of the printing press. In the world of today, there are numberless books. It is not possible

to read all books. Though I have read many books but I like the "Mahabharata' much. The book was written by Ved Vyas.

The Importance of the Book : The book is very fine piece of literature. It is known as an epic. Its reason is that it deals with a great theme. It is an important piece of ancient Indian literature. The story of the book is based on set principles. The book meets the two demands of a true literary piece. It serves the demands of instruction and recreation. It has a wide appeal for all the readers. Because of its virtues I myself have found it an important book. Really it has impressed me most. The life of that period is also clear from the book.

The Story of the Book : Pandu and Dhritrashtra were two princes. Their capital was Hastinapur. Dhritrashtra was blind. First of all, Pandu was the King. He died of a curse. After his death Dhritrashtra became the guardian of his sons. They were five, so were known as 'Pandavas'. Their names were Yudhishtra, Arjun, Nakul, Sahdev and Bhima. Dushasan and Duryodhan were known as Kauravas. They were notorious. They were jealous of 'Pandavas' who were good, holy and truthful. In physical power too, they were superior to Kauravas.

Under the direction of their uncle named Shakuni Kauravas made out a plot against Pandavas. Yudhistra was invited to take part in the game of dice. He lost the game. As a condition of the game all the 'Pandavas were exiled for twelve years. They were to live in isolation in the thirteenth year. On their return from the exile. the Pandavas asked for five plots of land for themselves. Duryodhan who was a cunning man did not meet their demand. As a result of this the historic war of Mahabharata took place between them for eighteen days. Under the direction of Lord Krishna 'Padvavas' came out victorious and 'Kauravas' got a crushing defeat at Kurukshetra. Yudhistra became the king of Hastinapur. Soon he gave up his kingdom. Alongwith his wife and brothers he went to the Himalayas. All of them died on the way.

Conclusion : The "Mahabharata" is still read and sung with much interest and pleasure in India. Like the "Ramayana" it, too, has attained a significant position in the civilization

of India. It shall continue to hold the same position for many, many generations in future. It is really an immortal epic. It shows the victory of virtue over vice.

31. The Teacher who has Impressed You Most

Introduction : Though several teachers have taught me, yet I cannot forget Sri M. C. Agrawal, my distinguished English teacher. He impressed me most. The great qualities which he possessed are beiefly described in the following lines. They will show that he was really a great and ideal teacher.

His Impressive Personality : I was much impressed by his impressive personality. He was a young man with sound health, straight hearing and enough height. He possessed such physical and mental qualities that most of the students felt a deep impression of his grand personality. Both the teachers and students admired him for his well-built body and its careful maintenance. He was the best example of a sound mind in a sound body. Only few persons are in the possession of such impressive personality. He was one of the matchless persons.

His Impressive Teaching : It was the impressive teach- of Sri M. C. Agrawal which made a deep impression on my mind. Though English is a foreign language, yet his method of teaching was marvellous. First of all he used to read out the given passage, or poem in front of the class. After this he asked two or three students to read it out. The wrongly spelt words were corrected on the blackboard with his help and that of the students. Then he used to tell the meaning of difficult words. After that his method of explaining the passage, or poem was so impressive that almost all the students of the class could understand it well. In the end, he used to give home work to the students. He often said that 'practice makes a man perfect'. He advised us to work hard more and more.

His Keen Interest in Games and Sports : The secret of his impressive personality was that he had a keen interest in games and sports. He himself was a very good player of

hockey and cricket. He always inspired his students to take part in games and sports. He was always ready to guide and help students in games and sports. It was a part of his routine that he used to go to the playground regularly and punctually. It was the reason that the Principal had appointed him the Games Superintendent of the College. He deserved it.

His Sympathetic Attitude : Sri M. C. Agrawal make the deepest impression on my mind because he had a soft corner in his heart for all students. His sympathetic attitude was much appreciated by all. I often approached him to borrow certain important and costly books of his own. He readily gave his books to me. I cannot forget his sympathy and kind-heartedness. The milk of human kindness was ever found in his heart. He ever helped poor and weak students. Such students always spoke highly of his sympathetic attitude. It is his this quality that his students always remembered him and respected him.

His Total Impression : Sri M. C. Agrawal had grand personality, impressive method of teaching and sympathetic attitude, so the total impression was really permanent and deep. I feel much obliged to him that I learnt much from him. I learnt to study seriously, to learn the habit of hard work and make best efforts to improve my character. In the moments of leisure I feel thankful to him for fine teaching and life long inspiration.

His Name and Fame : The students of a teacher are ths best medium to spread his name and fame. They can make him well-known far and wide. Sri M C. Agrawal is such an impressive and successful teacher that his students have raised his popularity. I can easily say that all praises which are for him are certainly well deserved by him. Really only few such dutiful, hard working and sympathetic teachers are found in the world. Really he is the personification of selflessness. This is the reason of his popularity everywhere. The College gets much distinction by possessing such a meritorious teacher. The students should feel obliged to him.

His Greatness : Only great acts make a great man. Sri M. C. Agrawal may be easily said a great teacher and great man. It is because of his high moral character, impressive personality and a high sense of his duty. He is ever ready to teach, guide and help his students in the College, in the play-

ground or at his house. If other teachers in our society become like him, our social status may be really high, Only good students make better useful and dutiful citizens.

Conclusion : Though Sri M. C. Agrawal may be said to be an impressive teacher, yet he possesses limited means. It is the duty of the government that the conditions of the teachers should be improved. Only then they can play a more effective role in the work of social uplift.

32. Our School

Introduction : The name of our school is D. A, V. High school. It is a famous and important School of Delhi. It is well-known for its best results, It is also famous for its discipline. The reputation of the school is due to the good teaching of the teachers. The students of this school are holding high posts in the country.

Its Building : Our school has a grand building. Its gate is grand and impressive. There are forty rooms. There is a well decorated library. There is a separate games room. The labs of the school are full of scientific instrument. The Headmaster's room is also a well-decorated office. Our school has a separate playground. There are broad verandas in front of the class rooms. Our school building is the best and grandest.

The Headmaster : Sri S. B. Banerji is the Headmaster of our school. He is very strict in the matter of discipline. He is very careful about good teaching. There are extra classes for weak students in the evening. It is due to his efforts that our school stands first in giving the best results. Many students secure first division. The Headmaster grants concession in fee, books and dresses to the poor and deserving students.

The Staff : The progress of our school is due to the good staff of our college. The result and discipline in any school is directly related with the teachers of that school. The teachers of our school work hard in teaching the students. They also work hard in maintaining discipline. The teachers of our school are rewarded in the annual school function for high results and fine discipline.

The Teaching Work : The teaching work in our school is carried on with great interest and best efforts. In any school, the teaching work is the soul of the life of that body. It is the basis of result. In our school, the teachers take pains to teach their students in the best way. They prepare their lessons well in advance. They make efforts that even weak students should follow their teaching. The students, too, make efforts to follow the teaching of their teachers. The headmaster sees that the teaching work in the school is done in the best way. It brings good results.

Games and Sports : Alongwith effective teaching and brilliant results our school has won name and fame in the field of games and sports. Our football and cricket teams are the best teams of Delhi. The two bowlers of our cricket teams are famous far and near of their accurate and effective bowling. Even steady batsmen are afraid of facing them. In the field of sports, too, our school has won laurels.

Discipline : Discipline is the basic need. Our school maintains an ideal discipline. Our headmaster is able to maintain discipline with the active cooperation of his staff members. The students also remain disciplined both in the class-rooms and in the playground. Those who break the discipline are fined and punished. The guardians of the students also give their cooperation in discipline.

Conclusion : We are proud of our school. We are much obliged to our headmaster and teachers who work hard day and night for the uplift of the students and school.

33. My School Life

Introduction : School life is the first period which plays a significant role in his later, or whole life. The education, or training of this period is the basic factor. It can make or mar his future career.

It is the Best Period of Life : School life may be easily called the best period of a man's life. It can make his future career successful if certain physical, mental and moral powers are well-developed. On the other hand, it can mar the future

career of a student if he does not complete his school education, training and teaching in the best way. If a student learns useful education, develops his character, improves his manners and makes use of his leisure, he can achieve true success in his future life.

The Other View : On the other hand, there are some students who remain neglectful in their school life. They cut their class. disobey their teachers and act against the wishes of their parents. They do not take interest in their school-study. They fall in bad company. They aimlessly wander here and there. They see many bad films. They waste much of their time in games and useless gossip. Such students ruin their career and repent for ever.

The Development of Habits and Virtues : My school life is really very ideal. I regularly come to my school punctually. I never cut my classes. I pay attention to the teaching of my teachers. I daily do my home work with the greatest care and attention. I am utilizing this period of my life for developing good habits and other such virtues. The good habits and virtues which we learn in our school life prove useful in our future life. We really feel indebted to this period for all our future progress and happiness. I myself have learnt the habit of hard work, the habit of speaking the truth and obedience to elders.

The Literary Development : Secondly the school period has also given me a chance to make useful literary development. I have utilized my leisure in reading several literary books. The plays of Shakespeare, the novels of Thomas Hardy and the poetry of William Wordsworth which I have read with deep interest have taught me much. Such literary works have taught me much. They are my life-long companion, I can never forget them. I have learnt much from them. In such study I have ever taken the guidance and help of my able teachers.

The Physical Development : The physical development is the another aapect of my school life, I have taken a keen interest in games and sports of the school. I am the member of the school football and hockey teams. By my regular attendance at the players many of my teachers admire me much. Thus, I have been able to make my physical and mental deve-

lopment. I have also taken part in debates and extra-curricular activities.

The Social Development : There is a close relationship between home and school. The students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. If there is good education in school and college, the future men and women are useful citizens of the country. They can bring about social and national uplift.

I myself have regarded my school as the training ground for myself. I take an active part in the work of social service. Such a part has taught me hard work, service and a high sense of cooperative effort. Really it is a useful training for future.

The Basis for Future Development : It is true that my school life shall prove as the basis of my future development. What I have learnt in this period of life shall give me usefnl guidance and useful inspiration in my future life. I have earned much experience. I ever remember that "experience is the best teacher in life." I have also committed certain mistakes in this life but I shall try my best to make myself better and better. Life is a continuous process and I have to try again and again.

A Lifelong Memory : The great significance of this period of life is that it makes a permanent impression on a man's mind. Really, school period is a lifelong memory with all persons.

I am sure that I have to ever remember my school days. They are a lifelong memory. They are the precious moments which I cannot forget. I can never forget my able and kind school teachers.

Conclusion : In these hard days it is the first duty of each student to get useful education. He should try his best. It can make future life really happy and useful. The Government must improve the present condition of school and teachers, The social men should do their duty.

34. The Students' Unrest

(CAUSES AND REMEDIES)

Introduction : The problem of students' unrest has

become alarming in the recent years. India has been facing several other problems but it is of the most serious nature. It must be cured with no further delay.

The Present Condition : The country is passing through a serious condition. We often hear of students' strike, and the closure of schools and colleges. If the striking students come out in groups, we may also hear of burning a bus, or breaking the material of a picture hall. The shop-keepers also fear the group of striking students. They close their shops with the fear of damage. If there is a fight between the striking students and police there takes place even more serious consequences. Even teachers, principals and Vice-Chancellors feel perturbed in the case of such a situation. The authorities avoid to come in clash with the striking students.

The Causes of Students' Unrest : There are several causes of the students' unrest. They are briefly described in the following lines :

(1) The system of education is fully defective. It does not serve our social needs.

(2) The education of today is neither practical, nor occupational. It does not train them to earn their future living.

(3) The problem of unemployment has been increasing more seriously.

(4) They complain of higher fee and lesser educational facilities both in schools and colleges.

(5) No proper steps are taken to solve their problems in a real way.

The Remedies : Once the Education Minister of India, Mr. M. C. Chagla had said that the problem of students' unrest should be tackled in a realistic manner with mutual cooperation.

The following suggestions are given to solve the problem of students' unrest in the country :

(1) The present system of education should be changed and improved.

(2) The students should be given useful, practical, occupational and professional education.

(3) A great attention should be paid to the problem of discipline.

(4) An inspiration should be given to the students for social work and co-curricular activities.

(5 They should take part in games and sports.

(6) They should take part in dramas, debates, function and school, college management.

(7) The problem of unemployment must be solved.

The Government Role : It is the first and foremost duty of the govrrnment to make necessary efforts and take steps to solve the problem of the students' unrest. It is the need of the hour. The rulers of the country should invite student-leaders and educationists at a round-table. Mutual discussion should be help. The causes and the remedies should be discussed in a practical way. It is a burning problem of the day, so the best attention is needed to solve it. It must be clearly remembered that the students of today are the citizens of tomorrow.

Conclusion : The guardians of students should not lag behind. They, too, should extend their full and active cooperation in the solution of this serious problem. It is in the interest of the society and country.

35. Duties of Students in India

Introduction : It has been rightly said that the students are the backbone of the country. The students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. If they possess some basic virtues, they can play an important part in making their countrv great and progressive. The duties of students are briefly described in the following lines.

The Development of Chrracter : First of all, the students should try their best in developing their character in the best possible way. They cannot do any great work without an ideal character. Once Gandhiji advised the students that they should develop their character in the best way. He asserted that they should always speak the truth. They should devclop the good habits of self-help, self-confidence and good

behaviour. If they develop such virtues in themselves, they can play their role in a useful way.

The Development of Personality : It is equally needed by the students to make the best development of personality. It is very necessary that they should make the development of their physical, mental and moral powers. They should take regular exercise to bring about their physical development. It is neceseary for them to remember that 'a sound mind lives in a sound body'. They should make regular efforts to bring about an equal development of their mental powers. It is the need of the hour. Alongwith it the students should develop original development. By such virtues they can do their duties in an effective and useful way. They thus can play their role in the social development.

The Need of Discipline : There is a great need of discipline for the students. No work can be done without discipline. It is the soul of student life. For the students discipline is much needed in the class room. It is equally needed out of the class-room. Discipline is a great need when they take part in games and sports in the playground. Students possess extra energy. It must be well utilized. They should take part in debates, dramas, co-curricular activities and the work of social service. Discipline trains the mind. It develops one's personality.

The Development of Virtues : There ars some other virtues which the students develop in themselves. Only then they can make the full development of their personality. They should develop the virtues of regularity and punctuality. They should come to their class at the right time. They should do their other duties at the right time. They should develop the virtue of honesty which is really the best policy in life. A true man is trusted by all.

Duties to Home : The students have certain duties to their home. There is a close relationship between school and home. The students should do the work of their study with interest and labour. They should respect their elders and teachers in the best way. They should obey their parents. They should help their parents and elders in their household work. It is the first duty of students that they should become useful members of their family. It is the need of the hour.

Duties to Society : Students are the important units of society. If they do their duty well they can really help in the work of social progress. There are certain social evils which can be rooted out if the students do their duty well. The dowry system can come to an end if young boys and girls marry without dowry. The evil of child-marriage, too, can come to an end. The students should make efforts to root out the evil of untouchability. They should do the work of adult education which can bring about rural uplift. Thus they can do useful social work.

Duties to Nation : There are several duties which the students are to do for the nation. They should study seriously under discipline. Thus their peaceful activities can help in the law and order of the country. Secondly, the students should not take part directly in politics. It is harmful to their study. It is harmful to them. It is harmful to the nation. too. They should give their views and comments on political matters. They should leave politics for future. They should give some of their time in the work of village service. The real progress of the country lies only in rural uplift. There are Five Year Plans in the country. The students should give their cooperation in development work.

Conclusion : At present our country is on the path of progress. Therein the students should play their part well. They should do their duties sincerely. They should give up their bad habits. They should give up indiscipline. They should not demand many of their rights. Their duties are essential. If they go on doing their duties well, they can do the service of their motherland. Really, it is the need of the hour.

36. If I were the Headmaster of my School

Introduction : The present system of education is said to be defective. It is neither practical nor useful in future. It does not train the students to earn their future living. If I am appointed the headmaster of my school, I shall bring about the following changes and improvements in my school.

Then the teaching and education of our school shall be useful.

Effective Teaching : Teaching is the soul of the life of a school. I shall see that able and qualified teachers are appointed in my school. They shall be paid handsome salary. They will teach the students with labour. They will teach in such a way as the students will take interest in their study. They will find their lessons easy and interesting. The work of teaching and reading shall not be dull for the students They will remember their lessons in such a way as they shall be of use for ever to them.

Ideal Discipline : An ideal discipline is the need of each school. The better the discipline in a school, the more useful is their teaching to the students. I shall arrange that the students take a direct and active part in keeping the discipline of the school. There shall be taken two representatives from each class. Thus there shall be a union of all the representative students. They will work hard to solve all the problems of the school. The school teachers will help them and guide them.

Well-Equipped Library : A well-equipped library is much needed by a school. I shall take pains to maintain a well equipped and useful library for all the school students, All the daily newspapers, both in Hindi and English, shall be contributed There shall be weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines. The students shall be encouraged to read the books, magazines, and newspapers much. The books shall be issued regularly. The library shall be neat, clean and well-decorated. A black-board shall contain important news of the day.

Games and Sports . Games and sports are also an essential part of the life of a school. The school students shall be encouraged to take part in games and sports regularly. There shall be inter-class matches. There shall also be matches with other colleges. Sports shall be held once in a week in a year. The winners in games and sports shall get prizes and rewards in the annual function. All the games and sports of the school shall be arranged and managed by a games committee.

Co-curricular Activities : Students have much extra energy, It can be well utilized if they are asked to take part in some co-curricular activities. Then they will become more disciplined. They will not engage in the acts of indiscipline. Such activities in a school are debates, dramas, functions, tour, the work of social service, etc. The work of co-curricular activities should be done under the direct supervision and guidance of able teachers of the school. I shall be liberal to grant them necessary and adequate financial aid I shall also impart necessary inspiration to them. Such work shall be done in a happy atmosphere. The winners and extraordinary workers shall be rewarded.

The Contact with Guardians : The contact with guardians is the need of the hour. I shall ask both my teachers and students for a close and useful contact with guardians. It is of much use that the guardians should know the progress of their wards. If any student creates any problem it can be solved with a contact with his guardian. Once in a year, I shall arrange a 'Guardians' Meet' where the problems of mutual interest shall be discussed. Our school shall be like a family with mutual understanding and closeness.

The Role of Teachers : In my school the role of the teachers shall be important and useful. I shall try my best to seek their full cooperation. They will do the work of their teaching in a free atmosphere. In the co curricular activities of the school, they will work as helpers, supervisors and guides. They will get necessary help and facilities. I shall arrange that the teachers are well rewarded for their distinguished services.

Conclusion : If all the above-mentioned steps are put into practice, our school shall show high results, ideal discipline and much name and fame. It shall attract the best stuff of students. Then we can certainly be proud of our school. Then we should labour hard to achieve that aim.

37. An Ideal Teacher

Introduction : The role of a teacher is really very significant. He has been called a nation-builder. The students of today are the citizens and leaders of to-

morrow. An ideal teacher must possess the following qualities.

His Personality : An ideal teacher must possess an impressive personality. He should have a 'sound mind in a sound body'. An ideal teacher should have such a personality as his students should derive inspiration from him, The extra-ordinary qualities earn much name and fame for him. His students honour him.

His Character : Another characteristic of an ideal teacher is that he must possess an excellent character. Really a teacher is more honoured for his high character. Then the students will get inspiration from him. They will try their best to be like him. Their character shall also be high.

His Teaching : It is the main duty of a good teacher that he should pay his best attention to his teaching. He should prepare his lessons well. He should work hard. He should teach in his class in such a way as his students should find his teaching easy and interesting. Even the weak students should follow him. That is the art of an ideal and successful teacher. A good teacher earns the respect of his students only by virtue of his good and effective teaching.

His Sense of Discipline : It is very necessary for each teacher to possess a keen sense of discipline. If there is enough discipline in his class, he can do the work of his teaching in the best way. Discipline and teaching are closely related. If there is no discipline in the class, a teacher cannot do the work of teaching effectively and successfully. The students should give their cooperation.

His Sympathy : Alongwith his sense for discipline, an ideal teacher should possess the virtue of sympathy. He should have the milk of kindness and love in his heart of hearts. He should treat his students like his own children. He should love them. He should teach them, help them and guide them. Such an ideal teacher earns the respect of his students for ever.

His Helping Attitude : It is very essential that an ideal teacher should have a helping attitude. If some students come to him for help in their study, he should gladly do so. It shall certainly increase their name and fame. His students

shall ever remember him. They will pay their honour to him permanently. It shall pay him much.

Conclusions : The relationship between a teacher and his students is a holy act. The teacher is much honoured for ever for his good teaching and natural sympathy. The more the students are obedient to their teachers the more they learn. Their bond is an immortal feature.

38. Your School Library

Introduction : Library is an important part of a school It is the store of books, magazines and newspapers. It is the place where students can sit and read in their vacant hours. The teachers may also sit and read newspapers and magazines. Our school library is very good. It is described in the following lines :

The Description of the Books : There are more than ten thousand books in our school library. There are big almirahs wirh glass windows. The books are related with various subjects like English, Hindi, Science, Mathematics, Biology, History, Geography, Commerce, etc. The books of each subject are put in separate almirahs. They are arranged alphabetically and systematically, There is a librarian who controls the lending and borrowing of books. There is also a peon in the library who does the work of picking out books from the almirahs. Both students and teachers get books from the library. Each student gets a card in which his borrowed books are entered. They must be returned on the due date.

The Newspapers and Magazines : Our school library has a separate room for newspapers and magazines. Almost all the important daily newspapers of English and Hindi are contributed by our school library. A sufficient number of weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines both in English and Hindi are also contributed. Both teachers aud students make use of these newspapers and magazines with deep interest. The studeuts get much interest in the news related with games, sports. cinema and other such subjects. The teachers also get enough material of their own interest and choice. Really such newspapers and magazines afford a lot of interest, fun, knowledge and pastime to all.

The Organisation of the Library : Our school library has a very efficient organisation. Our librarian is a very able man. He is also very gentle. The arrangement of all books has been done in a very systematic way. He gives full facility both to the teachers and students. All are satisfied with his work and behaviour. Recently Our School Library has received a lot of books from the U.N.E.S.C.O.

The Atmosphere in the Library : The atmosphere of our school library is very ideal. The atmosphere within the library is so peaceful and impressive that we feel happy and contented to sit there and read books, magazines and newspapers. No student is allowed to make a noise there. If students try to make noise. or quarrel the librarian, or his assistant asks them not to do so. Any foreign visitor to our library admires the cleanliness, decoration and the systematic arrangement of our library.

The Importance of Library : There is great importance of our library in our school. It imparts much information, knowledge and recreation both to students and teachers. Our school library is certainly a place to be enjoyed and utilized. The weak and poor students who cannot buy books, magazines and newspapers make use of our library. Even our teachers make use of our library. They read newspapers and magazines in their vacant periods.

Conclusion : Our school library is an institution in itself. The more and more it is utilized, the greater advantages it affords to all. Really we are proud of our rich library.

39. The Life in a School Hostel

Introduction : The life in a school hostel has a value of its own. It is a short form of family life. The students live in a hostel away from home. They enjoy there the facilities of boarding and lodging. The life in a school hostel is described in the following lines.

It is a Different Life : The life in a school hostel is totally different from the life of a day scholar. A day scholar daily comes to his school, reads there and returns home. For his boarding and lodging he has no worry. A student who

lives in a hostel does not get the company of his family members. He may remember them in certain hours. His hostel is his only home. If he feels any difficulty he goes to the hostel incharge. It is a separate life.

It is a Disciplined Life : The life in a hostel is really a disciplined life. There are certain rules and regulations which each boarder must obey, If he does not obey the rules and regulations of his hostel he may be punished. A mischievous student can be turned out of a hostel. According to the rules of a hostel there are fixed timings for meals, bath, study, games and sleeping. Such regulated life teaches discipline to the students.

It is a Group Life : The life in a hostel is the best group life. The students in a hostel take their meals together, live together and play together. They become like the members of one family. They have the feelings of mutual sympathy. They love and understand one another. If a student falls ill, he is cared and attended by all. It may be easily said that the life in a hostel is a good training for future family life.

Its Disadvantage : The life in a hostel in a school has both its merits and demerits. There are some students who live away from their home parents fall into bad habits. They learn the bad habits of smoking, gambling and stealing. Its reason is that they are free from the control of their parents. There are some strong and clever students who exploit weaker and simple students. They even extract money out of them. There are some students who do not pay adequate and useful attention to their study. They fall into bad habits. They even go out of the control of their parents and elders.

Some Suggestions : It is necessary that the life in a hostel should be made practical and useful. The following suggestions are given.

(2) There should be a separate full time incharge of a hostel. There should be one person for his assistance.

(2) The Principal of the school should also pay regular visits to see its working.

(3) There should be a good arrangement of boarding.

(4) Annually there should be a meeting of the staff and the guardians of students.

(5) More facilities should be given to the students.

Conclusion : Really the life in a hostel is very significant. It develops the habit of self-help and independent living. If there is ideal life in a hostel, it can make the career of the student. If the life in a hostel is not ideal it can mar the future career of the hostel students.

40. Advantages and Disadvantages of Co-education

Introduction : There are some schools where only boys get their education. They are called schools for boys only. On the other hand, there are some other schools which are meant only for girls. They are called by the name of girls' school. There are some third type of schools where both boys and girls get their education together. It is called co-education.

Co-education in Ancient India : If we turn the pages of Indian history, we find that co-education was not prevalent in India. The purity of character was regarded important. With this reason both boys and girls were kept separate. With this reason it was not regarded proper to send both boys and girls together in a school. Thus co-education was not prevalent in the ancient age. The girls were only taught privately at home.

Merits of Co-education : There are several arguments in favour of the education of girls and boys together. Such mixed education is called by the name of co-education. Its use has the following advantages :

(1) By reading together both boys and girls understand each other more clearly and closely. It is helping in solving several problems.

(2) Secondly, more and more schools are not for their education. Thus the problem of separate schools both for boys and girls is solved.

(3) If both boys and girls study together they marry without dowry. Thus a great problem can be solved by co-education.

Demerits of Co-education : There are also certain demerits or disadvantages of co-education. They are described in the following lines :

(1) First of all, the mixing of boys and girls together in a school leads to over-freedom.

(2) The boys and girls pay greater attention to their fashionable dresses, stylish hair and film-going rather than to their study.

(3) Such a union of girls ond boys brings about several sex-problems which again develpp into social problems.

(4) Such an education certainly become costly to those parents who have limited income.

(5) The boys and girls are found untrained and unfit in the domestic field.

(6) Their seriousness to their study is wanting.

The Present Condition : Under the present condition co-education has become the need of the hour There is more and more progress of science and civilizaation in the world. The countries of the western world are more progressive because both men and women work shoulder to shoulder. In India, too, co-education must be developed to the greatest extent. Only then we shall get educated girls and trained women to working in several fields like education, medicine, social service, etc.

Conclusion : Unfortunately, the promotion of co-education is still unsatisfactory in India. It is the first duty of the government to make necessary efforts. It must be remembered that the progress of the country depends on the progress of co-education.

41. Women's Education

Introduction : India became free on 5th August, 1947. Since then the need of women's education has been felt.

In the European and other countries of the world wowen's education is much developed. The educated women play an equally important role. Its different aspects are briefly discussed below :

The Present Condition : Though much efforts have been taken from the progress of women's education in India, yet it is far from satisfactory. Lady Hartog pointed out that the rural women were most backward due to their illiteracy. Her saying is true that the village women are still uneducated. Its simple reason is the want of educational facilities there.

Its Importance : Under the present conditions of India, there is great importance of women's education. If the women of the country are educated, they can play their role most effectively and wisely. They can train and educate their children in the best way. They can well understand things. They can join certain services.

Its Advantages : There are certain advantages of women's education. They are briefly described in the following lines :

(1) The children can be well educated and trained. They will come out as useful citizens in future.

(2) The family life can be really happy.

(3) An educated woman can have greater understanding and toleration.

(4) An educated woman can earn money and supplement family income.

Its Disadvantages : The future of womens' education is not without certain disadvantages which are briefiy described in the following lines :

(1) An educated woman may be not equally obedient and gentle.

(2) She cannot play an effective part in the household work.

(3) She does not give enough time to her children.

Some Suggestions : To make women's education really useful and effective the following suggestions are worth-notice :

(1) It is useful to give elementary education to girls, not very high education.

(2) The women's education should be such as they may prove trained mothers and successful housewives.

(3) There should be separate educational institutions for them.

The Government Role : It is a burning subject. With this reason it is the first duty of the Government to make a proper arrangement of women's education. Educated girls can give their cooperation in the work of national development.

Educated women can make their home ideal and happy. Education can certainly help girls and women to do various jobs at various places.

Conclusion : In the matter of women's education, India is still backward. It is high time to be alive to make progress in this field. Only then our children can become more useful future citizens. Our homes shall be really happy.

42. A Day Before an Examination

Introduction : A day before an examination is certainly an important and interesting day. There are some students whose heart begins to throb. Really it is a day of the most serious study and utmost preparation. A student forgets all other things.

A Day of Utmost Labour : The students put in their heart and soul to prepare for the day of the coming examination. Really it is the day of utmost labour. A student consults different notes, revises his previous work and crams all the important headings, sub-headings, etc. Though it is the day of the concentrated study, yet a student does not feel self-confident. Nervousness is often found in the case of

many students. Despite their best preparations they do not surely know what the examiner would ask them in the paper.

Facilities by the Parents : On the day before an examination parents provide maximum facilities to the students. They arrange them wholesome diet, fruits, milk, etc. so that they may secure brilliant success in their examination. They are provided a separate and undisturbed place for their study. Their many demands are fulfilled.

During the Nights : During the nights their seriousness and study still grow deeper. They work hard to remember the most important questions. They do not study very late on that night. Their parents ask them to sleep early. Its only reason is that they answer their questions with a cool head the next day.

A State of Indifference : The students on that day are in a state of indifference. Its reason is that their mind is concentrated to their coming examination. On that day, they do not take any interest in eating, or seeing any other thing. Really their examination is their sole concern.

The Examination Material : Most of the students keep their pens, pencils. inkpot and other needed material on the night before they sleep. They are afraid of forgetting things in a hurry in the morning. Their parents, too, remind them to arrange their examination material in the best way. Lastly, they put the alarm and keep the watch near their bed to get up early in the morning.

A Mood of Sadness : It can be clearly seen that a mood of sadness and melancholy exists on the face of an examinee one day before the examination. He is so much careful about his coming paper that his usual freedom, or joyfulness disappears. Nothing attracts his attention, nor anything entertains him. His physical appearancee is directly related with his sad mental state.

Conclusion : Though the persons who make efforts to gain knowledge go on learning more and more, yet the idea of a test, or examination may even upset them. Thus it can be certainly said that an examination is an examination which may upset both young and old alike.

43. The Present Examination System

Introduction : Examinations are the basic and chief part of the present system of education. From the basic schools to the University level examinations are not only important but they also play a potent part. It is described in the following lines :

The Importance of Examinations : Regarding the importance of examinations under the present educational set up, three aims are given below :

(1) The students make their study with a set aim of their examinations. The nearer their examinations approach, the greater labour they put in.

(2) The teachers conduct their teaching with a set aim of finishing their course till examinations.

(3) It is only through examinations that the guardians come to know the result of the progress of their wards in the field of their education.

Two Views : There are two opposite views about examination. There are some persons who favour examinations. They say that both students and teachers do their work only when the examination is their goal. Secondly, there are some other persons who condemn examinations saying that they are not the real test of knowledge.

The Merits of Examinations : There are several merits of examinations which are briefly discussed in the following lines :

(1) To appear in the examination the students go on working harder and harder as their examination approach nearer.

(2) The system of examinations develop in them a habit for hard work.

(3) The system of examinations develops in students the power of expression, the power of reasoning and original development.

(4) The students choose the relevant portions to write important parts and leave the unimportant ones.

The Demerits of Examinations : The demerits of examinations are given below :

(1) The students read only to reach the destination of their examination.

(2) There is no full development of their personality.

(3) There is no true knowledge in them.

(4) The present examination system develops only cramming.

(5) The marking of answer books is only subjective. It differs from man to man.

(6) An examination is not the real test of knowledge.

Suggestions for Reforms : The following suggestions for reforms in the examination system are worthnoting :

(1) There is the need of practical examination alongwith the examination of theory.

(2) Sessional work should be declared a part of examination. It shall increase the students' seriousness.

(3) The benefit of good attendance should go to an examinee.

Conclusion : We cannot do away with examinations altogether. We can only change and reform them. Only then they can prove more useful and really practical.

44. The Place of English in India

Introduction : India became free on 15th August, 1947. Since then English has been continuing in the same position as it had been enjoying in the pre-independence days. Under the British rule English. had enjoyed a privileged position.

Today the conditions have changed after the achievement of freedom.

A Cry for Change : Since the achievement of freedom there is a hue and cry in the country. There are a large number of persons who become fanatic in the matter of language. They forget the importance of English in the International field. They assert and demand that English should be banished from the country and Hindi should take its place. Really such an attitude is neither practical, nor it is in the interest of the country.

English as an International Language : If we look at the real world condition we find that today English enjoys the position of an international language. There is no important world country where English is not popular. It has become an important means of world trade. A large number of persons daily visit other countries. They come in mutual contact only by the help of English language. Such mutual contact is a great problem to those persons who do not know English language. Really through English we can meet, talk and mix with the people of other countries. With this reason English is of great importance in India. It is much needed by a developing country like India. It is much needed for our contact with other countries.

Its Needfor Science and Technology : India is in a state of constant development At present our country is very backward in the field of science and technology. There are great countries like America, England, Germany, Russia. etc. which have made vast progress in the field of science and technology. Man has reached the moon. Most of the machines are made in these progressive countries of the world. English is much needed if we want to make progress in the field of science and technology,

Its Need for Higher Studies : English is equally essen tial and useful for carrying on higher studies. The good and great books on different subjects are written only in English. With this reason, English is the need of the hour for higher studies in different subjects. Without the study of English no such serious study and progress are possible.

What should be its Present Role ? Though Hindi must enjoy the privileged position of the national language of

the country, yet it should not be forced upon a section of the people of the coun ry. Really English must play its vital role of a link language. Really our country cannot make adequate progress without English. It is the need of the hour. Its continuance is in the national importance. Really English is a world language today.

Conclusion : It is only our narrow-mindedness if we show an envious attitude towards English. We should not give it up altogether. It is of utmost interest and importance for a newly developing country like India.

45. Advantages of Reading Newspapers

Introduction : Newspapers have become an important part of our life. As soon as we get up early in the morning we desire to go through the daily newspaper. It is to keep in touch with the world news. Without reading a newspaper we find ourselves incomplete. It is as important as our food and drink.

The Importance of Newspapers : The press, or newspapers have become an essential part of human life. Many persons make a cry for the freedom of the press. Its only reason is that it plays a vital role. It affects public opinion. It is a potent means of propaganda. Newspapers can play a useful part in the field of social and educational reforms. They have a close relationship with us.

The Different Advantages of Newspapers : If we sit to study closely we find that newspapers have many advantages. The advantages which newspapers afford us to are directly related with our life. The different advantages from the reading of newspapers are briefly described in the following liues.

The Formation of Public Opinion : There is a direc relationship of reading newspapers with public opinion. In this connection the role of press or newspapers is very significant. First of all, the people make their opinion about the working of the government only through newspapers. Secondly, the

government makes an assessment of public opinion only through newspapers. Thirdly, the people express their opinions, suggestions, complaints, criticism, etc., only through newspapers. In this connection, the greater is the freedom of the press in a country, the more useful role it can play.

Asan Effective Means of Propaganda : Newspapers are an effective means of propaganda. The government work is published in newspapers. The businessmen. too, give their advertisements in the newspapers. Thus they can use them as an effective means of their own popularity. At the time of elections, different political parties make use of various newspapers as the means of propaganda of their own policies.

The Educative Value : Newspapers have much educative value, too. The students can 'earn much by reading newspapers regularly. They also supply them a chance to apply for different jobs. Specially on Saturdays and Sundays there are a lot of 'situations vacant', or the advertisement for competitive examinations. The students can gather uptodate information, or knowledge on different political, social and economic subjects. Several good articles can teach them much.

Soeial Reformation : The social evils like those of untouchability, child marriage, dowry system, etc., may be changed and checked by means of newspapers. There are some good articles in the newspapers with an aim of such reformation. The government steps, ban, etc., are conveyed to the people through newspapers. Society can be a better place to live in with the reformative work done by various newspapers.

Conclusion : The above discussion clearly shows thc great value of newspapers in our life. They are essential and important. They are a good part of our life.

46. Autobiography of a Book

Introduction : Books play an important part in human

life. We cannot live witout them. Books are the best friiend of all men, women and children. They are better than human beings. Its reason is that they always remain true and faithful.

The Name of the Book : My name is "My Experiments with Truth" writ'en by Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi. He. was not only a great patriot but he was also a great writer He wrote me in simple language with significant ideas. As soon as I was published, I became popular far and near.

The Occasion of Honour : It was my good luck that one day the Headmaster of a Delhi Public School came to the shop and bought me. Though there were a large number of books in the shop, yet his eyes fell upon me. He felt so much impressed by my title, pages and the contents that soon he ordered me for an award in his annual function. The shop-keeper wrapped me in a red paper and tied a silken ribbon round The Director of Education handed me over to the English teacher who had shown cent per cent result in English at the annual function. All looked at me for my honour and lustre.

With the New Owner : From that day the English teacher of the Public School of Delhi became my own. He kept me as his prized possession. He showed me to all his family members, friends and neighbours. I became more and more happy to hear of my praises. Really I was proud of myself to be with the new owner. He valued me much. I felt much pleased. It was an occasion of honour and distinction for me. I had never felt glorified earlier like that. I thought of my great writer who had written me. Now I was happy to be with my literary owner.

The Distinguished Contents : Today the present owner keeps me as his valuable possession. It is because of my distinguished contents that I have become popular far and wide. I am read not only in India but in many foreign countries. I have been translated in several languages of the world. Gandhiji was really a great world figure who was worshipped for his great and noble ideas. Even today we remember him for hls great ideas and useful messages. I can easily feel glorified for my distinguished contents.

Recreation and Instruction : Each work of art or literature is judged well on the basis of two essential and distinguished traits. They are recreation and instruction which are profusely found with me. The people who read me get much interest, pleasure and recreation. Certain of Gandhiji's writings may be short but they are full of recreation. "My Experiments with Truth" contains a lot of instructive material. By reading me, almost many persons get much advantage.

Conclusion : I have much name and fame in the literary world. I am one of the distinguished books of the world. It is a matter of much satisfaction and pleasure to me.

Essays Related with Recreation and Games

47. The Modern Means of Recreation

Introduction : Today we are living in the age of science. Science has given us a large number of discoveries and inventions. They have certainly made our life very busy. Though physically we are weaker than our fore fathers, yet mentally we are more occupied. There are admirable achievements of man. There is greater control on Nature. In such an occupied life we need and get recreation in the following ways :

Cinema : Cinema is the most popular means of modern recreation. Really it is a wonder of wonders. It is based on photography. There is more and more advancement in the day to day films. Cinema is popular among old and young alike. Its only reason is that it is the cheapest means of recreation. Young boys and girls take much interest in seeing films. It is because they get much pleasure and recreation which remove their tiredness and boredom. Better and useful films should be made.

Radio : Radio is the second means to award recreation to all in an equal way. Its price is so low that it has come in

common reach. Through radio news, songs, musical programmes, dramas, stories and other such things can be sent to its listeners. Without wires it can transmit its news and other programmes by means of radio-waves. During the days of cricket-match, cricket commentaries are listened with vast interest. Thus it proves to be an effective means of recreation to all the persons.

Television : Television is an improvement over radio. It cannot only give news, musical songs and other programmes to its audience but it can also show the faces of singers and players to them. Thus its significance has gone up by leaps and bounds. Because of its utility it has become a necessity. It affords vast recreation.

Games and Sports : Games and sports are also equally important means of modern recreation. Though the practice of games and sports has been rising by leaps and bounds in the country, yet there is no adequate encouragement to the players and sportsmen. The young men and girls find such games and sports as a cheap and chief means of recreation.

Radio Commentary : During the period of cricket test matches and other games, All India Radio gives a running radio commentary to the people. Such a commentary has so popular and interesting in the country that a large number of old and young persons listen to it in their offices, shops, etc. The student are crazy for a cricket commentary.

Conclusion : The above-noted means of recreation have been becoming more and more popular throughout the country. There is a great need of raising the standard of games and sports. Only then we can earn real name and fame in the international field.

48. The Film which has Impressed You Most

Introduction : Cinema is a modern invention of science. It is the cheapest source of recreation. It is liked equally both by old and young. Young boys and girls are very fond of

enjoying films. Its only reason is that they get much pleasure and recreation out of them.

The Particular Film : Though my parents do not allow me to see many films, yet they take me with them if there is any good film in the city. Recently, I enjoyed a film, named 'Purab and Pashchim' with my parents. Really it was a very fine film.

The Story of film : The film is about the comparative life of East and West. The comparison aims at patriotic feelings. The film was produced and directed by Manoj Kumar. He himself was the central hero of the film. Other important characters were Saira Banu, Om Prakash, Pran and Ashok Kumar. The music was given by Laxmikant Pyarelal. Several songs were full of patriotic feelings.

The Reasons for Liking it most : I can truly say that the above film made the deepest impression on my mind. It was because of the finest depiction of reality in the film. It showed that 'east is east and west is west.' It was useless to give up one's own culture and traditions. I can say that the film could prove useful in teaching nationalism. Many of my friends admired the film on patriotic and nationalistic grounds.

Some Suggestions : It should be the chief aim of film industry to make more such film. Only then they can play an effective role in bringing about social uplift. The Indian society has fallen a prey to several social evils like those of child marriage, dowry, rising population, untouchability, illiteracy, intoxication, etc. They can be rooted out only by such better and effective films.

The Need of its Coordination with Education : Cinema is adequately popular among young school and college boys and girls. With this reason there is an urgent need to establish a true coordination between modern films and present education. Then these films would bring a useful change in their life and also in the social and the national life.

The Government Role : Though there is a Censor Board to exert its control on all films. Its aim is to produce only such films which may bring about true social change and

uplift. Through effective government really useful films may be produced. That is the only way to root out social evils, then national uplift shall be a reality.

Conclusion : It is high time to produce ideal films to mould young boys and girls. Only then they shall play their useful role as good and ideal citizens.

49. Cinema : Its Uses and Abuses

Introduction : Cinema is the modern invention of science. It is based on photography. It is the cheapest form of recreation. It is very popular these days. It is much liked by young boys and girls. Even older persons like to enjoy the films of their interest. It affords a lot of pleasure, humour and interest in a free hour.

The Uses of Cinema : Modern cinema has got its both aspects. It has its uses and abuses. It is essential to know the uses and abuses of cinema which has become an important part of our life. The uses and abuses of cinema are briefly described in the following lines :

The Cheapest Means of Recreation : Human life is really very busy. The progress of science has increased the avenues of work. In the present time of hurry and worry there is an essential need of recreation. It affords pleasure and relaxation for about three hours. Again it makes a person fit for work. It is the greatest advantage of cinema.

Its Educative Value : The second advantage of cinema is its educative value. Cinema is a practical method of teaching many things in a real way. The cinema spectators can see many new things with their eyes and learn them for ever. They also learn many things about foreign countries. Cinema is an effective means to give enaugh information and knowledge to the students. In other words, cinema films are a practical teaching.

Its Social Value : Cinema has got great social value, too. Our society has social evils like untouchability, dowry system, child marriage, intoxication, etc. They can be rooted out if useful and proper films are made. A large number of

persons see such films and they can give up their social evils. Thus cinema can play an effective role to root out the above social evils. It is the need of the hour to prepare such films.

Its National Service : Cinema is an important means of national service also. The policies and programmes of national importance are shown to the people in films. Thus the people get due information and knowledge about the work of national development. The important work of General Elections, Five Year Plans, Family Planning, etc., can be shown to the people. Thus they know the development work, realize their own responsibilities and give their active co-operation.

As a Means of Propaganda : The more and more people go to cinema now-a-days, so it can be used as an active means of propaganda. Like press, the government can make use of cinema. The traders and business men use cinema for their own propaganda. The glaring evils of intoxication, many children. child-marriage, etc. can be shown through cinema for propaganda.

The Abuses of Cinema : Alongwith the above-mentioned uses of cinema, it also has certain abuses. Actually cinema has got both good and bad aspects. The abuses of cinema are briefly described in the following lines :

The Development of Sex Instinct : There is an excessive development of sex-instinct through cinema these days. Both young boys and young girls become sex-dominated. At an early age they suffer from sex-feelings. They get this effect from modern films. The present film act as an incentive to this. Day by day more sex crimes are committed. Cinema is in its background.

The Low Moral Life : Today we find low moral life among the boys and girls of the present generation. Its simple cause is that the present day films have been responsible for such low moral life. Both our present education and modern films have neglected the development of moral life. There is no stress on character development. Religion is in the background.

Excessive Fashions : Exeessive fashions are another evil effect of cinema. Both boys and girls wear fashionable dresses like film actors and actresses. They keep stylish hair. They

walk and talk stylishly. They know nothing about their old traditions and real values of life. Their such life is showy as well as costly.

The Need of Reform : The young children of today shall become the citizens, leaders and rulers of tomorrow. The Censor Board must exert desirable control on modern films. Such films should be produced as the moral life and social life should be improved. The government should remain for a useful control and role.

Conclusion : It can be truly said that cinema can play a significant role in the national life of the country. Its reason is that it can bring about a useful change in the life of young persons.

50. A Visit to a Cinema Show

Introduction : Cinema is the cheapest form of recreation. It is very popular these days. Alongwith recreation, it also imparts education and instruction. Young boys and girls remain highly fond of seeing cinema. It is the basis of mass communication. Though I am not very fond of seeing film, yet I accompanied my parents to see a great film i.e. "Shaheed" which was being shown in the city.

The Scene at the Picture Hall : The picture was so good that there was a great rush of persons at the picture hall. There were long queues at the several booking windows. Many persons were looking at the attractive picture posters. I, too, looked at those posters. Therein Bhagat Singh was shown in different posters. He was shown in the prison. He was also shown kissing the gallows. My sister bought out tickets from the ladies window. Soon we entered the picture hall.

The Beginning of the Picture : The picture hall was fully packed. First of all, the advertisements were started. The gates were closed. There was silence in the hall, Then newsreal started. It was a Cricket Test Match between the teams of India and England. As soon as the picture started the people began to take interest in Bhagat Singh's struggle for the freedom of his motherland and the cruelty of the Britishers.

The Interval : In the interval gates were opened and the lights were made on. The audience (spectators) went out for relaxations. The hawkers entered the picture-hall and began to sell their items. It was the time when we discussed the fine role of Bhagat Singh. During the interval the business advertisements restarted. They were found quite interesting to all of us. In the end, there was a slide for not smoking which was illegal, Soon the curtains were drawn and the picture started again.

The Story of the Picture : Really it was a great story. It was highly inspiring to all the spectators. It was about a great martyr of India, Bhagat Singh. He was shown struggling against British Empire for the freedom of his motherland. In doing so he was showing much courage and heroism. His suffering was related with the cruel treatment of the Britishers. In the face of his patriotism he did not care for his suffering. His suffering was so touching that the spectators felt much sympathy for him. In their heart of hearts they had good feelings for him. The scene when he was shown in the prison was really very impressive. He kissed the gallows with a smile on his face. All of us began to weep when he accepted death with a patriotic song. Really it was the most touching scene.

The End of the Picture : At the end of the picture all of us left the picture hall with a heavy heart. We were talking together about the patriotic feelings and heroic sacrifice of Bhagat Singh. Really he proved a deep source of inspiration to the coming generations. Today we find that the name of Bhagat Singh as a martyr and freedom fighter is immortal in the history of India. We can never forget such a fine cinema show.

51. The Pleasures of Conversation

Introduction : It is a matter of pleasure if a person knows how to talk with other persons. He feels satisfaction in his heart. He gives pleasure to other persons. It is necessary to know the etiquette of talking with one's elders and youngers. If a person talks well, he becomes successful in his life. He earns much name and fame.

The Art of Conversation : It is very necessary for each person to know the art of conversation. Such a person gets true success in his life. Proper conversation gives pleasures. It gives pleasure to both the parties. It is necessary to know the art of good manners. It is necessary to make use of this art in school. college, office, or market. Such a person is much liked by all.

Bacon's Remark : Today we remember Francis Bacon as a great English Essayist. In his famous essay he wrote, "Reading maketh a full man conference (conversation) a really man a writing an exact man"? A person who knows well the art of conversation becomes perfect. He gives happiness to himself and also to others.

The Essentials of Conversation : There are certain essential conditions for successful conversation. It is necessary to know basic facts and figures The ideas of a person should be clear and impressive. The condition of mutual respect is very necessary. There should be the touch of humour in successful conversation. A person can impress others by his sharp intellect. He should make use of his wit.

The Mutual Pleasure : Successful conversation is an affair of mutual pleasure A successful conversationalist pleases others. He gains his own pleasure. He feels contented. He knows well good manners. He makes an impression on others. Other persons praise him from their heart. They like to talk to him again and again For successful conversation it is much needed to get mutual happiness. Thus, it can be truly said that impressive conversation gives pleasure and satisfaction to all. A good conversationalist makes his talk really pleasing.

Information and Knowledge : If information to others is the part of conversation. it certainly becomes lively and useful If two persons talking together are informative they add to the knowledge of each other. Both the parties learn more and more by such useful conversation. For all persons the aim of conversation should be to award useful information and knowledge.

The Development of Personality : By useful conversation each person can make the development of one's persona-

lity. It can be the basis of the development of one's mental power. It can be the source of useful learning, One knows how to impress others. He can gain pleasure and satisfaction. He can give pleasure and impression to others.

Conclusion : The above discussion clearly shows that there is much importance of successful conversation. Each person should know its art. It is the basis of true happiness and success in life.

52. The Pleasures of Gardening

Introduction : There are different persons with their different tastes and interest. I take a lot of pleasure in the work of gardening. Really it has become an important routine. It has also become an essential part of my life.

What is a Hobby? Generally it is asked to define a hobby. A hobby is that work which a person does in his free time. He gets pleasure out of it. It is based on his personal interest. It gives him much satisfaction after work. Gardening is one such hobby.

The Love of Nature : There was an English poet whose name was Wordsworth. He was a true lover of Nature. He saw the image of God in Nature. Thus we can be nearer to God by doing work in a garden. There is fine atmosphere in a garden. The fragrance of flowers, their sweet scent and a lovely scene there present Nature in its finest form.

The Image of God : According to Wordsworth we find God through Nature. If we are working in a garden we often remain in the midst of flowers, fruits, leaves and plants. It is the best company. They remind us of the presence and power of God. To work in a garden is a way to achieve God.

Fruits and Flowers : I am proud of my garden. Its reason is that it is full of several types of fruits and beautiful flowers. They are the true fruit of my labour. They afford me immense pleasure. They also give me much satisfaction.

The Best Use of Leisure : I have much leisure (free time). It is best used when I work in my garden. I am very happy to pass my time in digging the ground for my seeds and plants. I water my plants and trees in the evening. I take care of my plants in the best way. It keeps me busy both in the morning and evening. It is my best work.

Physical Fitness : I believe in Rabindranath Tagore's wise saying that work is the greatest worship. Through my hobby of gardening I find myself physically fit and mentally satisfied. Really it is the best source of my happiness. I often remember that 'a sound mind "lives in a sound body."

The Source of Pleasure : My hobby of gardening is the best source of my pleasure and happiness. I feel very happy when I see beautiful flowers and new fruits in my garden, My sprouting seeds give me much pleasure. I feel much pleasure when visitors to my garden praise it.

The Source of Profit : Though a good garden may be a source of profit to many persons. They may sell their flowers and fruits. They may earn money. Though I donot do so, yet I feel happy in sending presents of my flowers and fruits to my friends and neighbours. That is my only profit and satisfaction.

Conclusion : Though there are several hobbies, yet gardening is the best hobby. It keeps a man physically healthy, mentally satisfied and spiritually high. It is an ideal place to get pleasure and give pleasure to others.

53. The Right Use of Leisure

What is Leisure ? It is a common question to know the correct meaning of leisure. Each man has to do some of his work as a part of his duty, or routine. After that he gets some free time. This free time is called leisure. He, or she can use it in my work, or occupation of one's own choice.

The Significance of Leisure in Life : If we sit to analyse we find great significance of leisure in our life. The modern

age has the dominance of science. Science has given us a large number of inventions and discoveries. Such scientific progress has made our life overbusy. There is much hurry and worry. There is much need of leisure. If a person makes a right use of his leisure he can bring about the fuller development of his personality.

The Mis-Use of Leisure in India : A large number of persons in India do not know the right value of their leisure. They not only use it well but they misuse it. They either waste their valuable free time in useless gossip, or they waste their time in sleeping. They do not make the right use of their leisure in useful mork. It is a very sad state of affairs. It is a social evil. It is also harmful to them.

The Right Use of Leisure : It is very essential for all persons to make the right use of their leisure. They should make a wise use of their time. Then they can make the development of their personality. They can also make the development of their physical, mental and moral powers. They can give useful cooperation in social and national progress.

Travelling : Travelling is the best form of recreation and instruction. In the course of Travelling we meet different type of persons. We talk to them and learn many new things. We also make use of their personal rich experience. Tours and picnics may be the part of our travelling. They add to our information and knowledge. With this reason, we should make use of our leisure for travelling, or tours.

Gardening : Gardening is an ideal hobby which can be practised in the hours of leisure. It keeps a person busy in an ideal way. It teaches the dignity of labour. Free time is utilized in the best way. The beautiful flowers, growing plants and ripening fruits give the best pleasure of one's life. Gardening makes a man fit in body and mind.

Painting : Painting is an artistic effort. A person can very well do the work of painting in his leisure, or free time. By his fine painting a person gets much pleasure. He can make artistic painting for the pleasure and satisfaction of others.

Studying : Study can also be carried out in the hours

of leisure. By making our serious study we can make the development of our mental powers. We can add to our information and knowledge. In the hours of study we can remain in the company of great writers.

Conclusion : The above discussion clearly shows that it is very necessary for all of us so make the right and useful use of our leisure.

54. The Joys of Summer

Introduction : The summer season is very interesting to the students. In this season they are free from the load of reading and writing. The poor welcome it because they wear few clothes.

Different Seasons : There are different seasons in India. Winter is a season which is much liked by the rich. In that season they wear fine and woolen dresses. The poor suffer in winter due to their poverty. Rainy season is also an important season. All persons welcome rains. The farmers depend on rain for their agriculture. Summer season comes after spring. It lasts from April to June.

The Toys of Summer : Summer is really an interesting season. The students who wait for their holidays welcome summer season. The persons who visit hill stations feel happy in summer. The joys of summer are described in the following lines :

The Visit to Hill Stations : The summer season is an ideal time to pay a visit to hill stations. The students who become free from their study and examinations visit hill station in the summer season. They go to Mussoorie, Nainital, Chakrota, Dehradun, etc. They there enjoy cold season and the beautiful natural sceneries. The rich persons who do not have any financial problem visit hill siations, They leave hotter parts of the country and go to cooler climate. Thus they enjoy the true happiness of their life.

The Period of Holiday : The joys of summer are closely related with the period of holidays. As soon as holidays are declared in schools and colleges, the students begin to dance with utmost pleasure. They get a chance for games and sports,

for their picnics and tours. They become free from their load of reading and writing. They pass their period of holidays with their happy choice.

The Recreational Activities : Secondly, they pass their summer period in recreational activities. As there is very hot outside, they remain within doors. They play indoor games and get the great joy of their life. They go for swimming in tanks and rivers both in the morning and evening. Thus they get much pleasure.

General Reading : On account of hot weather, both adults and young persons remain indoor. They get a chance for general reading. They read novels, story books and magazines. The more is the spread of education, the greater is the increase in the habit of reading general books and magazines. The joys of such reading are got only in the period of summer season.

Conclusion : Excess of everything is bad. June is the month of excessive heat specially in northern India. In that part of summer season, comparatively lesser pleasure is realized.

55. A Picnic Party

Introduction : It was in the month of August when our College was closed on account of heavy rainfull in the morning. Soon the rain stopped and some of our college friends decided to go to a picnic party.

The Occasion : Though the rains had totally stopped, yet it was a fine weather. There were clouds in the sky and the weather was very pleasant. The gentle wind was blowing. It was neither hot, nor cold but a very pleasant occasion. Soon all of us started for a mango party in the garden near the Taj Mahal.

Arrival at the Picnic Spot : We started to the garden on our bicycles. We were moving to our destination with a happy mood. We were singing, talking and laughing together. It was a happy start to get fine recreation. Really it was an excessive pleasure on an unexpected holiday. Soon we reached our goal. All were very happy.

In the Mango Garden : Reaching the mango garden we met the gardener. We told him our purpose of visit. He was a good and jolly fellow. He became very glad. We were his good customers. He brought fine and ripe mangoes. We were eating the mangoes with pleasure. We were singing songs The gardener supplied a fine and sweetest variety of mangoes. Really it was an occasion of pleasing experience Throughout our life we could not forget that sweet company and much enjoyment.

The Visit to the Taj Mahal : After eating mangoes, we went to see the Taj Mahal. In such a fine weather the building of the Taj was showing its usual and wonderful beauty. The surrounding green area looked very attractive. The Jamuna was flowing with excessive water in its bed. There we talked with English and other foreign tourists. Really it was a pleasing experience.

The Joyous Programme : Another joyous programme was of music in a lawn of the Taj Mahal area. Though it was a friendly competition, yet it afforded much pleasure. The programme became more interesting when we enjoyed the feats of a juggler nearly. His feats were wunderful anb caused us to laugh much. In the end of his feats, we paid him ten rupees. He was very happy and felt obliged. Some of us got photographs of the Taj Mahal, the overflowing Jamuna and the surrounding scenes.

The Evening Tea : Before returning home we had our evening tea along with some Pakoras' which were prepared by us. We also ate some other things which we had taken with us from the market. It was a fine entertainment of self help and mutual gathering. Really all of us passed the day with untold pleasure. It became a pleasing memory for ever.

The Return Home : At 5 P. M we packed our things and returned home. As we drove home on our bicycles, it was a happy return with a pleasing pastime. Such picnic days become memorable in life.

56. Yours Hobby

What is a Hobby ? A hobby is an interesting work. It

is done in leisure (free time). It is purely done for pleasure. It may give both pleasure and profit. It may make the development of personality. A hobby may be single, or in a group.

The Different Types of Hobbies : There are different types of hobbies different types of persons carry on different types of hobbies. They may do so according to their own rastes and interests. There are some single hobbies. There are group hobbies also. For example, stamp-collecting, coin collecting, reading, photograpy, gardening, etc., are some of the hobbies.

Gardening is My Hobby : Though there are a number of hobbies, yet I am very much interested in the work of gardening. With this reason, gardening may be called my hobby. For me, gardening has become an essential part of my life. It is the source of greatest pleasure and profit. The different aspects of my hobby are described in the following lines :

Leisure is Utilized : After returning from my service of a teacher, I find much leisure at my disposal (service). My leisure (free time) is very well utilized when I do my work in my garden. I do work in my garden both in the morning and evening. Only after working hard in my garden I sleep soundly. It gives me much contentment. I have a number of holiday when I am busy in my hobby of gardening. It gives me much pleasure.

Physical Exercise : The second advantage of my hobby of gardening is that it gives me a chance for physical exercise. The job of a teacher is only of sitting in the class and teaching student. Through my hobby, I work hard in the morning and evening. I remain physically sound and mentally bright. It helps in my development of physical and mental powers.

The Beauty of Nature : My hobby of gardening provides me beautiful flowers, ripe fruits and beautiful natural scene. It is a matter of utmost pleasure to me when I find my seeds sprouting. My growing plants in my garden are my source of pleasure. John Keats has rightly said that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

The Image of God : William Wordsworth, the well-known English poet has called Nature the true image of God. If we trust Nature, we get the true peace and happiness our life. We are unhappy because we live away from Nature. These words are true. I myself am sure that we can find God through our own work.

The Fruits of Labour : My labour does not go unrewarded. My garden gives me beautiful flowers. ripe fruits and vegetables for our domestic use. My friends appreciate the beautiful flowers and tasteful fruits of my garden. Our friends and neighbours also share our vegetables. It gives us much joy and satisfaction.

Conclusion : Certainly a hobby keeps a person busy in some work At that time he forgets the hurry and worry of his life. Gardening is a very popular, useful and interesting hobby. Many persons practise it well.

57. The Importance of Games and Sports

Introduction : It is a common saying that 'all work but no play' makes jack a dull boy. It means that both work, or study and play are essential. To make the proper development of physical and mental powers games and sports are equally essential.

Different Kinds of Games and Sports : There are different kinds of games and sports. They are played by different persons according to their own tastes and interests. There are some shy-natured students who can play only some indoor games. They feel shy of other companions. Hockey, football, volley-ball, basket-ball, cricket, tennis and badminton are popular games. Races, jumps and throws are main sports.

Their Importance : There is great importance of games and sports in human life. They keep body and mind sound and well-developed. They teach disciple. It makes a development of group life and cooperation. If we wish that the

students should be disciplined, their energy should be well utilized in games and sports.

Recreation : The chief advantage of games and sports is that they give recreation to all the boys and girls who take part in them. After their study recreation is equally essential and useful. If they get recreation they can do the work of their reading and writing more seriously. After getting proper recreation they take more interest in their study and other work. They then work and study most attentively.

Discipline : Games and sports are the true basis of discipline. Those students who take part in games and sports regularly make an ideal discipline show. Their eztra energy is sublimated. They follow the rules and regulation of games and sports at the playground. They become in the habit of obeying rules and regulations both in the class room and at their house. Then discipline becomes a part of their life.

Physical Development : To make the necessary physical development the students must take part in games and sports regularly. By daily practise of these games and sports they become physically fit. Their 'sound mind lives in their sound body.' There is a close relationship between the two. The spirit for games and sports should be developed.

Group Life : Another chief advantage of games and sports is that they develop group life. They play together, so they begin to love one another. They develop a sense of brotherhood. Such group life develops social sense. By taking part in them together they prove to be useful citizens in future.

Use of Extra Energy : Young boys and girls have a lot of extra energy. It is sublimated only by games and sports. If they do not do so their extra energy may be misused. They become more disciplined. They begin to obey rules. With this point of view games and sports are very essential.

Conclusion : Excess of everything is bad. Neither they should read all the time without games and sports. Nor they

should play all the time without study even for some. There is the need of the balance of the two.

58. A Cricket Match

Introduction : These days the game of Cricket has become very popular far and near. In winter season boys are seen playing cricket at several places. During the period of a Test match cricket commentary becomes the popular order of the day. In Government offices, too, there is common interest to know the latest score. Students hear it at the cost of study.

A Sunny Winter Day : It was a sunny winter day in the month of January. The cricket match was to be played between the teams of our college and D. A. V. College. A large number of students gathered in the playground. The staff members of both the colleges were also present. Both the principals were also present.

The Match Starts : At correct time all the players were present in the playground. Two old senior cricket captains were chosen as umpires The cricket captain of D A V. College won the toss. They sent their opening batsmen Rajiv and Gopal. The players of our team took their positions in the field. Mahesh and Vijai were given the charge of bowling from our side. The match started correctly at 10 30 A.M. It was a moment of utmost pleasure and excitement to all the students of both the colleges.

Their Bathing : It proved a bad start for them when both the opening batsmen were out only for the total of six runs. Rajiv was out on the second ball of the first over and Gopal was caught at the slip when he hit a four. It was their captain who challenged the bowling of our bowlers when he scored forty runs in the next thirty minutes. At their exit no other batsman of their team could face the fast and spin bowling of our team. Our captain Jai Chand changed the bowling wisely and correct. It was just before lunch when their team was out only for 96 runs.

Our Bowling : Both the principals, the members of the staff and the student-spectators praised the fast and accurate bowling of Vijai and Anand from our side. Each of the two

bowlers took four wickets each. Vijai was declared the best bowler of the day. His accurate and tight bowling was praised by all. He was declared the man of the match and an award.

Our Batting . After the lunch our team started batting. Our opening batsmen succeeded in scoring forty-five runs, After that our captain batted well with six four and one sixer. He alone scored forty runs All the teachers and students praised the fast rate of scoring of our captain. He proved himself worthy of the high position Our team soon scored 98 runs when Tej Singh hit a winning four. At our victory there were loud clappings and much merry-making. The credit specially went to the captain's score.

Our Victory : Our victory was much admired by all. All praised our superior bowling and batting. The winning trophy and prizes were distributed by the Director of Education who had been specially invited to grace the occasion. Really it was a red letter day for our college team.

Conclusion : After much pleasure and next day's holiday we returned home.

59. A Football Match

Introduction : Football is an old and popular outdoor game in India. It is played in the period of July to September when it is the beginning of the session in schools and colleges. The game of football requires a lot of physical strength in the players. It is also a means to develop health.

Occasion of the Match : It was on the occasion of 15th August, the Independence Day when the football match was arranged between the teams of our college and Christ Church College. The principals, the teachers and the students of both the colleges were present on the playground. All were eager to witness the match.

The Match Starts : The experience and vetern football player, Aslam was chosen as the referee. Both the teams came into the playground. As the referee whistled, the match started. In the beginning the players of both the teams tried their

best to score a goal. The goal-keepers of both the teams averted goal on their side, The spectators were enjoying the match with a close struggle.

The First Goal : The centre half of the team of the Christ Church College was a very dashing player. With the help of other players he took the ball near our goal. He hit the ball so fast and so accurately that it was a sure goal. Their players began to dance with joy in the field. The spectators clapped with joy and admiration. For the team of Christ Church College it was a great moment. On the other hand it was an indirect incentive for greater efforts by our team.

The Interval : It was a short interval when the players of both the teams had light refreshment and relaxation. There was much noise among the spectators. Their supporters were more happy at scoring the first goal. Our supporters encouraged our players to show better game.

The Second Goal : After the interval, the players of our team began to play with more rashness and with greater energy. Our right half, Mohan carried the ball to their goal. In the twinkling of an eye he hit the goal. It was a proper reply to them. The players became very happy to even their position. Our supporters clapped gladly and with zeal. For the other team, it created a moment to increase their efforts. The second goal of the match was scored just after the interval.

The Winning Goal : By the end of the match there was greater life and activity in the game The players of each team left no stone unturned. The goal-keepers of the two sides were altert enough to avert goals. It was almost a dull situation for the spectators. As the referee was about to whistle to end the game, our centre half kicked the ball with a sudden speed and force and it was a second goal from our side.

The pleasing End : It was a pleasing end for our team and our supporters. The goal was made at the eleventh hour. It was a winning stroke. The players of our team began to dance with joy. The spectators clapped with much joy. Both the principals congratulated our captain and players for our fine game. Our Principal declared a holiday of the college

for the next day. He did so with much joy to all. There was a sad feeling in the heart of the players of the opposite team.

60. A Kabbddi Match

Introduction : 'Kabaddi' is a very popular game in India. It is more popular among the young persons. It is played throughout the length and breadth of the country. In the beginning it was popular in the villages, Now the students of schools and colleges play it with much interest.

The Game Defined : 'Kabaddi' is a simple game. It is not very costly. There is a round, or rectangular field. This game often needs a smaller field. There are eight players on each side. The number of players may vary. It may be dacided on a mutual basis. The field is divided into two parts only by a straight line. There are also two touching lines.

The Utility of the Game : In the game of 'Kabaddi' the players of one side try to touch a fixed line drawn in the opposite field. In doing so he continuously speaks out the word, 'Kabaddi', 'Kabaddi'. The players of the opposite try to catch him. He tries to return to his fold before his breath is lost. There is a good breathing exercise. There is also much physical development.

The Description of the Match : Now I describe to you the 'Kabaddi' match played between the teams of Jain College and that of my own college. The players of both the teams reached the playground in time. They took off their clothes except their underwears and 'Baniyans'. They took their positions. The Games Superintendent of a local college was appointed to refer the match. The players of Jain College were having a robust health. Their team seemed to be certainly superior to our own team. The match started at 3·30 P.M.

One player of Jain College came to our side saying 'Kabaddi', 'Kabaddi'. He touched two players of our side. They were declared out. Then one player from our side went to their side saying 'Kabadd.' 'Kabaddi'. He was caught by them and he was declared.

The Moment of Struggle : Thus the players of the Jain College were playing the game with skill and vigour. The players of our college proved to be inferior to them. Anyhow, Balbir the Captain of our team gathered his strength and went to their side saying 'Kabaddi', 'Kabaddi'. Four players of their side tried to catch hold Balbir. He, too, tried his best to touch the middle line. He dragged their four players and touched the centre line.

The End of the Match : Though their four players were declared out, yet it added fuel to fire. Soon the players of the Jain College became furious. In return of it, their captain Munni Jain came to our side saying 'Kabaddi', 'Kabaddi'. He was tried to be caught by the four players of our side. He proved to be stronger than them. He dragged all the four players to the centre line. The referee declared the Jain college victorious.

Conclusion : Though our college had lost the match, yet we all were very happy to watch a fine game of 'Kabaddi'. The players of Jain College had shown a wonderful game. Their game was certainly superior to our game.

Descriptive Essays

61. Describe an Historical City (Agra)

Introduction : Agra is a world famous city today. The Taj Mahal which is known as the seventh wonder of the world is built in the great city of Agra. The old city of Agra is situated at the bank of the Jamuna, a great river of India. At present, there is vast extension of the city in the form of new colonies. Agra has great military significance because it is a major centre of para troops.

The Historical Importance of Agra : If we turn the pages of the Indian History we find the name and fame of Agra. The name of Agra is remembered alongwith that of Delhi. Both the great cities of India possess an equal historical importance. During the Muslim and Mughal period of rule Agra

had vast importance. The Red Fort, Sikandra, Etmauddaula, and Fatehpur Sikri remind us today that once Agra was a great city. This is the reason that Agra is still a centre of significance for foreign tourists. A large number of foreign tourists visit Agra annually.

The Great Historical Building : Agra has become famous for its great and grant historical building. Even today they are the centre of attraction for a large number of persons both Indian and foreign.

The Taj Mahal is the seventh wonder of the world. It is built at the bank of the Jamuna river. It was built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his loving and lovely wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is built with white marble. On a full moonlit night it shines brightly.

Agra Fort is another great historical building. It is built of red stone. Akbar got it built. It was built by him for the sake of his own safety against all attacks. Etmauddaula is another great historical building of the Mughal period. It is situated on the opposite bank of the river Jamuna. It is more beautiful by its situation in the natural surroundings. Sikandra is the tomb of Akbar. It is situated at a distance of about eight kilometers from the main city. Fatehpur Sikri is another important historical building of the Mughal period. It is situated at a short distance from Agra. The city was founded under an inspiration of a water-carrier named Sheikh Salim Chishti. Akbar's son, Salim was born with his blessing.

The Old Seat of Administration : Today we remember Agra alongwith Delhi. In the Muslim and Mughal period it was as important as Delhi as the seat of administration. Both Akbar and Shah Jahan made Agra as their capital. Its reasons were both political and religious. The great historical buildings of Agra were chiefly built by Akbar under his rule. The Taj Mahal which is famous throughout the world today was built by Shah Jahan at Agra. Both the Emperors regarded Agra as the central and important seat for the work of their administration. They thought it important and useful for the work of administration due to the central situation of Agra in the country.

The Present Importance of Agra : Even at present

there is historical importance of Agra. Agra as a tourist centre is famous not only in India but in the whole world. A large number of tourists come to see the great historical buildings. Though the Taj Mahal is popular as the seventh wonder of the world, yet other historical buildings are equally famous. They are great, grand and highly attractive.

Secondly, Agra occupies a military centre of para troops. It is of major national significance. Thirdly, Agra has become famous both in India for shoes and other leather goods. There is a heavy export of these goods to Russia, European countries and other Asian countries. The handicrafts of Agra produce items for the world market. 'Petha' and 'Dalmoth' are famous throughout India. Even foreign tourists buy and eat these items with much interest.

The Future Plan : In view of the historical importance of Agra, there is a master plan for the future development of the city. All the historical buildings are to be maintained in the best way. The roads are to be made broad and fit for heavy traffic. There is also a plan to improve the water arrangement of the city in near future. The situation is also to be looked after well. Agra is to be made neat, clean and attractive both to its settlers and foreign tourists.

Conclusion : No stone should be left unturned for the development and beautification of Agra when it occupies world significance. It has old values preserved in the present. The cooperation of the inhabitants and government is the need of the hour for its development and attraction.

62. Describe an Historical Building (The Taj Mahal)

Introduction : The Taj Mahal which is a glory of Agra is the seventh wonder of the world. It is a national monument. The art, beauty and splendour of the Taj have made it popular far and near. The people of India and foreign tourists get the true bliss of their life after seeing it.

Its Situation : The Taj Mahal stands in Agra. It is built at the bank of the river Jamuna, a great river of India. It is situated at an ideal place Though, in the beginning, it was built away from the main city, yet now it is a part of the present city. Its reason is the rapid development of the city due to the rising population. It is situated near the great and grand building of Agra Fort.

The Story of Love : There is a story of love behind the Taj Mahal. It was built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his loving and lovely wife, Mumtaz Mahal. He loved his wife from the bottom of his heart. The Queen took a promise from the Emperor when she was lying on her death bed. It was that he would get built a matchless tomb from her. He did it and we see the Taj as the token of their love. It is a centre of pilgrimage for all lovers.

The Surroundings of the Main Building : As we enter the Taj area we see the glimpse of the tomb through a huge and high gate. It is built after a huge covered hall where sound echoes. From there, we see a two-sided footpath to the main tomb. In between there is a water spring. To the two sides of the footpath there are high trees. In between them there are short flower plants. After them there are various lawns where the visitors can sit, relax and enjoy the beauty of the tomb and the surrounding area. Really the whole area presents a fine scene in the natural surroundings. Many poets have often repeated that visitors can get heavenly bliss and true peace here.

The Description of the Main Building : The tomb of the main building is built on a raised platform. There are four short minarets on four corners of the main building. They look like four sentinels guarding the sanctity of the tomb. There is a staircase to the inner vault where the graves of Mumtaj Mahal and Shah Jahan can be seen side by side. The walls round them present the best art, white marble construction and silent peace. It seems that both Shah Jahan and his loving wife, Mumtaj Mahal are still sleeping there and visitors go there to pay their homage to them. The upper part over these graves also presents a fine, airy and peaceful scene. It looks more attractive when men, women and children are seen moving there. The scene of the flowing Jamuna looks

a very fine and beautiful one from the accompanying roof.

On a Moonlit Night : On a moonlit night the Taj Mahal presents a fine scene. When the moon is full on 'Sharad Purnima' the bright rays of the moon fall on the main building. The costly stones which are engraved in between the marble squares shine brightly. A large crowd of visitors from the country and the foreign countries come to Agra. There they visit the Taj Mahal and see its glory and lustre on a full moon night.

The Art and Beauty of the Taj : The art and beauty of the Taj Mahal have made it famous throughout the world. The art of the walls speaks of itself when we look at it with an artistic eye. The wife of Shah Jahan, Mumtaj Mahal, had an inner urge for her grave after her death in a matchless tomb. Shah Jahan loved her so dearly and deeply that he tried his best to keep his promise. Thus the Taj Mahal was built matchless in beauty and splendour. It is the seventh wonder of the world.

The Visitors to the Taj : Everyday a large number of visitors come to see the beauty and art of the Taj. There are three types of visitors. First of all, there are some local visitors who come to see it, enjoy its beauty and get happiness. They come to see it again and again. Secondly, there are some foreign tourists who fulfil their lifelong desire by seeing the Taj Mahal. There are thirdly some national visitors who come to visit the Taj Mahal from other states. All the visitors desire to pay a visit to it because it is the seventh wonder of the world.

Some Suggestions : There are some suggestions which should be put into practice. First of all, the entry should be free so that more and more visitors may see it It should be made a popular chance for all to enjoy the beauty of the seventh wonder of the world. Secondly, it is a building not only of national importance but a source of pleasure to all the world people. With this reason, it should be preserved and maintained in the best way.

Conclusion : The Taj Mahal is a great historical monument. We are lucky to have it. We are proud of it. Being a tomb of beauty it may be the image of God in the lap

of Nature. At the bank of Jamuna its beauty is certainly enhanced.

63. Describe the Best Place Seen by You (Kashmir)

Introduction : Though I have seen many places in India but I like Kashmir most. Really Kashmir is the best place in India. It is a natural place. It is also very beautiful. Its different aspects are described in the following lines :

The Kashmir Valley : I found the Kashmir valley, the best and most beautiful part. The people have rightly called it 'paradise on earth'. It is because of this that Kashmir has been called the 'Switzerland of India'. It is the finest valley in the world. It is situated in the bottom of the great Himalaya mountain. It is popular far and near for its flowers, fruits and natural beauty.

The Beauty of Nature : Kashmir is popular for its beauty of Nature. It is so beautiful that it has been called the expression of God on earth. It has winding rivers, shining lakes and big waterfalls. They are the centres of attraction and beauty for visitors. Pahalgaon, Gulmarg and Sonmarg are the most attractive places there. All visitors like to see them. They enjoy the places. Really they show the beauty of Nature in full.

The Religious Interest : Kashmir is also a place with religious interest. Both the people of Kashmir and the visitors go to see these places. Kashmir is also a land of temples. It is the shelter of saints and sages. In loneliness and peace they sit to learn of God.

The Centre for Tourism : Kashmir is a famous centre of tourism. A large number of people from the different parts of the country go to see it. Even a large number of foreign visitors come to Kashmir. They feel overjoyed at the natural beauty. The natural landscape, rivers, lakes, waterfalls attract all tourists and visitors. The fruits and flowers are in plenty.

The Rivers, Mountains, etc. : The winding rivers flow from the mountains. They present a fine scene. Kashmir is attractive because of its situation in the foot of the Great Himalaya. The Dal Lake with its house boats is a centre of attraction. Both all visitors and film producers are happy there. The great speed and musical sound of the waterfalls is pleasing and attractive.

The People of Kashmir : The people of Kashmir are gentle. They are very hospitable. They welcome all national and foreign tourists. They help all visitors in showing all attractive places of Kashmir. They provide them even place for their stay when the season is in full there. Their manners are impressive. All visitors like them.

The Disputed State : Since the achievement of freedom on 15th August, 1947, the Kashmir State has been a disputed place. Pakistan claims its major part. Some of its part is still in the possession of Pakistan. Really, Kashmir is an integral part of India. There the people feel so.

Conclusion : The people of India are proud of Kashmir. It is the head of the country. It is a beautiful centre for tourists. It should be made more attractive and worth-seeing.

64. Describe Your Visit to a Zoo

Introduction : It was on last Sunday when I was in the company of my friends. We made a plan to visit the Zoo. Soon we started for the zoo. In a short time we reached there. It was a fine holiday. There was a crowd at the booking window. We also bought our tickets.

The Zoological Gardens : First of all, we went to see the zoological gardens. There we saw a tank of clear water. Therein some water-birds were floating. It was a fine scene to look at. Other persons and some children were looking at them with pleasure. Then we come to the place where sparrows, pigeons, parrots, etc., were being kept. They were of different kinds and bright colours. It was a matter of utmost

pleasure to look at them. Really it was the most interesting part of the zoo.

Beasts and Animals : After seeing the zoological garden we came to that enclosure where lions, lionesses, tigers, wolves, bears, etc Though they were in the enclosure, yet the visitors feared them. Their roaring sounds frightened many visitors. The children were much afraid of them. We watched them with interest and pleasure In another part, there were seen deer, leopards, jackals, etc. They, too, gave much pleasure to the visitors. Then we came to that place where there was a group of dense trees. There the monkeys jumped from one tree to another. The children mocked at them. They jeered at children. It was a matter of fun and pleasure to all.

An Acquarium : After that we reached the acquarium. There we saw many water birds. We also saw fish of several kinds. They were of attractive colours. Really it was a fine spectacle. Both the young and the old were interested in seeing them. There movement to and fro into the acquarium was a matter of fun, and frolic to them. It was a matter of pleasure to the visitors.

The Parks : There were vast parks around the zoo. There the visitors could sit for relaxation. The sellers of different items were selling them to the visitors. There were water-vans where the visitors could quench their thirst after making a meagre payment of five paise per head. Really the parks adjoining the zoo were very fine. We have not seen such parks elsewhere. They were equally attractive and pleasure-giving.

A Beauty Spot : It can be certainly said that the zoo which we had visited was a beauty spot. There the wild beasts, animals, birds, etc., were really chosen figures. The flowers, plants and lawns of the area were very fine. Such a beauty spot is an ideal place. The visitors felt pleasure in paying a visit there.

Conclusion : After our visit to the zoo we came back to our houses in the evening. Really it was a fine holiday excursion. We kept its memory for future pleasure.

65. Describe Your Visit to an Exhibition

Introduction : I am fond of visiting exhibitions. Last year I visited a literary exhibition in 'Vigyan Bhawan' at Delhi. Particularly it was an exhibition of books, artistic paintings, science models and charts. etc. Really it was an exhibition for our pleasure and teaching. It is described in the following lines :

The Description of Book Exhibition : The greatest attraction of the exhibition was the book show in the main half of the building. The book show was divided into four parts. On one side along the wall of the hall there were the books on science, engineering and technology. On the second (opposite) side there were the books of economics, sociology, political science, etc On the third side there were general and miscellaneous books of many topics. The central part of the hall showed books of English and Hindi Literature. It was the centre of crowd. The visitors looked with interest the works of Shakespeare and Hindi writers.

The Science Models and Charts : Another attraction of the exhibition was the side room where there was the show of science models and charts. There were some clay models of men, women and domestic utensils. There were some wooden models showing the function of a policeman at the crossing. There were different types of lamps and bells. Their wirings were simple but they were interesting in working. There were also scientific charts. The most interesting were about human body, the blood circulation, the function of human heart, etc. The students of science as well as common visitors were much interested in them.

The Aim of Pleasure and Profit : There was double aim of the exhibition. First of all, the visitors to the exhibition received much pleasure. Secondly, it was of much profit. Really we got a chance to get much pleasure and recreation. We got much information about many things. We learnt many new things. It was a source of much knowledge to us. We saw a good collection of new books. They were both Indian

and foreign. Such exhibitions are useful and interesting to students and others.

The Pleasant Gatherings : It was the place for pleasant gatherings. A large number of students and others visited it. There were also foreign books, charts and models. There were foreign visitors also. It was a mutual give-and-take. We got a chance of seeing foreign books and magazines. We also got a chance of meeting and talking foreign persons. As the days of the exhibition advanced, the rush in the exhibition increased. For us it was so in eresting that we visited it continuously for several days.

Conclusion : The exhibition lasted for fifteen days. It was a great exhibition. It gave us a chance to increase our knowledge and information. It was the source of useful pleasure. More and more such exhibitions should be arranged.

66. Describe Your Visit to a Fair

Introduction : India is a big country. She is famous for several religions and languages. She is equally famous for her fairs and festivals. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India spoke highly of the great fairs of India. He added that the people have deep faith in them.

The Occasion of the Fair : It was on the occasion of 'Kartik Purnima' when I paid a visit to the Ganges fair. My aim to visit the fair was two-fold, First of all, I wished to have a holy dip in the Ganga, the great river of India. Secondly, I wished to see and enjoy the Ganges fair.

The Rush of the People : There was a huge rush of the people in the fair. A large number of men, women and children arrived there much in advance. I reached there with my family members only one day before. The large number of persons came there in their bullock carts from the nearing villages It was a fine spectacle to see. The ladies were singing songs. It was a unique rush.

The Holy Bath : On the holy day of 'Kartik Purnima' the people began to take the holy bath into the Ganga from

3·30 A.M. First of all the saints, or sages took their holy dip into the river It was begun with the chanting of holy words and songs. The scene at the bathing 'Ghats' was worth-seeing. There was a holy atmosphere on all sides. Though the rush of people continued as the day dawned, yet there was no tragedy. It was due to the good arrangement.

The Police arrangement : The credit goes to the good police arrangement. There were long queues of the people at the bathing 'ghats'. The policemen were controlling the crowd. They were allowing the people for the dip in an orderly way. The police arrangement was ideal. The policemen were doing work out of duty. The police officers were taking round into the fair. There was enough police arrangement in the market, in the recreation centre, station and bus stand.

Health and Sanitation : It was also cared for the health of the pilgrims. Mobile dispensaries were started. The doctors, compounders and nurses attended to the pilgrim-patients carefully. Though there was proper arrangement of sanitation in the fair, yet the crowd of the people was heavy. Some dirtiness was natural.

The Shopping Centre : There was a fixed separate area for the shops. It was the shopping centre. There were all types of shops. Their number was enough. There was huge rush at the shops. The sweet-sellers and 'chat' sellers did a bumper sale. They earned much profit. The pilgrims did not mind to pay even higher rates. There were variations of rates at different shops. There was a good security arrangement' Bad element was properly checked by the police. There were also some government provision stores. But there was huge rush. They could not meet the demands of the crowd of people. The rush of people was comparatively more that year.

The Recreation Corner : By the side of the shopping centre there was also the recreation corner. It was the centre of attraction mainly to the children. There was much fun and laughter. There were five merry-go-round where the children took much pleasure. There were certain shops for aiming gun shots. The young persons were trying their aim. At some places there were theatres with short programmes. There

was also a mobile picture hall. There were enough shops for balloons, toys, etc. It provided much recreation to all.

The Thieves and Pickpockets : Though there was an adequate police arrangement in the fair, yet there were some thieves and pick-pockets. They went there only for stealing money and other things. Though some of them were caught by the police, yet many of them could not be caught. The sufferers were at a loss. They do mischief in such big fairs, exhibitions, etc.

The Return Journey : After the holy day, the pilgrims returned to their houses. I also returned to my house with my family members. It was a happy trip. We had the holy dip in the Ganga. We passed happy time. It was a sweet memory for ever We could never forget it. All my family members had an equal pleasure of their life. They said so after returning home from there.

Conclusion : Such fairs and festivals are important. They give much pleasure and recreation. It is a good chance to gather together. There is much give-and-take.

67. Describe Your Visit to Circus Show

Introduction : Last month Kamla Circus came into the city. A big 'maidan' out of the city was taken on rent. There was much advertisement. Large and attractive posters were seen on the walls of the city. The advertisement was also made through the cinema. The children became very eager to see it. I also made a plan to go to the circus with my family members.

The Rush of Visitors : As I reachad the place of circus with my family members, I saw a large crowd of people at the big gate. There was a big covering round and above the circus arena. There were separate places for their animals. beasts and the residence of circus people. The arena was bright with flood lights. Though there was a huge seating arrangement, yet the whole house was fully packed.

We got our seats at a convenient place in the hall.

The Feats by the Girls : The circus show started with the skilful exercises by the girls. They twisted their bodies into all sides. They put their heads upon their legs. Their backs became parallel to the ground. After this they did wonderful gymnastics on a rope. Their swimming exercises were much admired by all. Then there was a dance by a group of girls. The same was in accordance with the music which was being played on a musical instrument.

The Show of Elephants : After the feats by the girls there was the show of elephants. First of all, all the elephants were rounded into the circus arena. One of the elephants did a wonderful thing. The head of the elephants saluted the spectators by standing on its hind legs. The children began to clap with much joy. Another elephant walked over that wooden plank which was placed on the chest of a man.

The Show of Lions : After the show of the elephants there was the show of the lions. It was surprising that all the lions obeyed the orders of the master trainer). The most surprising feat was that both a lion and a lamb drunk water from the same water tub. The spectators clapped with joy.

The Role of the Joker : The role of the joker was also impressive. His chief act was to make the spectators laugh. He was imitating the circus actors and actresses. His imitation of girls was a matter of much laughter by all. His dress was peculiar. It made children laugh.

The Motor-Cyclist's Feat : The motor-cyclist's feat was much surprising. He was driving his motor cycle in a circular well. It was made of big metal rods. Really it was a very dangerous act. He was undertaking much risk in it. If he had fallen, he would have died. His fall would have been fatal. The spectators admitted his act much.

The Returning Home : After enjoying the circus-show we returned home. It was a fine evening pleasure. On our return home we admired the acts of animals, beasts,

exercises of the girls and the dangerous feats of the motor-cyclist.

68. Describe Your Visit to a Museum

What is a Museum ? In short, a museum is a treasure house of antiquities, or old things. It gives a picture of the civiiization and culture of the country. The art, architecture. sculpture of the past are seen as an image in a museum. In many countries there are national museums. For example, museums of London and Moscow are world famous. Secondly, there exist several museums in the big cities of India. A museum is the country's storehouse of ancient heritage.

My Visit to the Museum : Last month I got a chance to visit the National Museum at New Delhi. It is divided into separate and several parts. It is a building with several buildings. The building of the National Museum is grand and impressive. On the ground floor, we saw many things of interest and value. They were about art, sculpture, scriptures and living images. We saw all these things in the display section. We also saw many interesting and important things in the archaeological section.

Art and Culture : What we saw on the first floor of the building was certainly memorable. It was unique art. It showed India's real culture. The paintings and sculpture of the Ajanta and Ellora showed the art, painting and happy life of the ancient India. There were also charts, stories and sculptures about the great Rama and Krishna. We found that our country was much developed in the past. We can feel proud of her glorious past art and culture. She was matchless and popular in the world.

The Indus Valley Civilization : On the second floor of the building of the National Museum we saw the fine picture of the Indus Valley Civilization. It made clear to us that the civilization of India was great, well developed and glorious even in that period. The ornaments, the toys, the utensils. the bangles, and many other things of the period showed

that the Indus Valley Civilization was most developed. It was highly glorious. Really it was matchless. We were much impressed by it.

The Military Weapons and Equipment : On this third floor of the Museum there was the storehouse of military weapons like swords, daggers, shields, etc., of the great and brave soldiers. Their unique dresses inspired us. Seeing that part of the building we felt encouraged. We felt proud of those soldiers, generals, commanders and heroes who had laid down their lives in the service of their motherland.

The Show of India's Past : After seeing the National Museum at New Delhi, I had a clear idea in my mind. It was that the Museum showed India's past art, glory and greatness. We saw it in different fields. We still feel proud of it. Really there was a good collection of all things. Such a museum is a true source of inspiration.

Conclusion : My visit to the National Museum proved successful. I passed best time there. I saw a picture of the India's past. It gave much pleasure. We knew and learnt many new things about our own country. Thus it proved a highly useful visit.

69. Describe an Ideal Way of Spending your Holidays

Introduction ; Long holidays, or Summer Vacations are important days. They come after hard labour of examinations. Both boys and girls wait eagerly for their. As their holidays are declared, they begin to dance with joy. They are free from the burden of reading and writing. This period is often thought for recreation.

Different Ways of Spending Holidays : There are different persons who give their own suggestions. There are different type of students. There are some students who leave their home and go on outside journey. On the other hand, there are some students who remain at their own home. But they pass their period of summer vacation freely and happily. Some

studious students continue their study even in holidays. I propose to pass my own time in the following way.

The Morning Physical Exercises : In other days we do not get free time. We remain busy in our reading and writing. In comparison to that holidays provide us enough leisure. It is that free time when we can do our work freely and happily.

In my opinion, we should take regular physical exercises in the morning. We should practise the principle of 'early to bed and early to rise'. We should go for a walk in the morning regularly. We should rub oil to our whole body. Thus we can make our physical development. We should ever remember that 'a sound mind lives in a sound body'. By practise, we make use of this principle. Then we shall get much advantage.

The Useful Reading : We have read that 'all work and no play' makes Jack a dull boy. It means that there is an equal need of recreation and instruction. For recreation, we can make some light reading in our holidays. For useful reading, we should read some great books of great writers. They will teach us many good things. They will keep us in the company of great mind. Alongwith this we should read both English and Hindi newspapers. They will give us daily news, geaeral knowledge, games and sports, etc. Such useful reading shall make our mental development.

The Utility of Travelling : In long holidays we get more free time. We can make use of it in travelling. Its only reason is our leisure. Such travelling shall be of great usefulness and utility. The utility of travelling is described in the following words :

First of all, travelling is a source of much pure pleasure. Secondly, travelling is also an instruction. Travelling can teach us more than many books. Our imagination and alterness develop. We meet different type of persons in the course of our journey. We talk to them and make use of their own ideas and ideals.

Conclusion : All young boys and girls get long holidays. Only few of them know how to use them in a useful way. Many students pass their time in idleness. After their holidays,

they only feel sorry. Above points should be made use of. Only then long holidays can be passed in the best way.

70. Describe the Prize Distribution Function in Your School

An Important Day : The prize distribution function is regarded an important day in the history of an educational institution. For our school it was decided to celebrate the function on 25th January. The Director of Education agreed to preside the function.

The Preparation of the Function : The preparations for the function started one month in advance. The whole school building was whitewashed. Necessary repairs were made. The different teachers were assigned different duties. They took the help of good and active students. Some teachers were given the work of preparing the cultural programme. Necessary invitations were sent to the distinguished guests. Both the headmaster and teachers gave extra time for the preparations of the function.

The Arrival of the Chief Guests : The Director of Education who was the chief guest arrived at the right time, i.e., at 3·30 P.M. He was welcomed at the school gate by the headmaster, the manager and some of the school teachers. He was garlanded. Really it was a day of days for the school. The chief guest was taken to the main stage. As he sat in his chair, the students clapped with joy. They did so in his honour.

The Principal's Address : After the welcome song the Principal stood to speak. He gave an introduction of the chief guest to the students and the guests. After that he read out a brief history of the school. Then he read out the grand school results of the year and also of the previous years. He also spoke about the discipline of the school. He added that both good results and ideal discipline of the school were due to the combined efforts of all teachers and students.

The Cultural Programme : After the principal's speech cultural programme was presented before the chief guest. First of all, an action song was sung in honour of the chief guest. After that the senior class students presented a short drama about the charitable act of Bhama Shah to Rana Pratap. It impressed patriotism. Again there was a drama against dowry. Then both boys and girls presented fancy dress show. Then there was a patriotic song by a student. In the end, 'Bhangra' dance was shown on the stage. It was much liked by the chief guest, other guests and students.

The Prize Distribution : After the cultural programme the prizes were distributed to the winners. First of all the prizes were given to the winners in games and sports. The captains of different games were given 'pockets' and certificates. The meritorious students were also given prizes. The chief guest shook hand with all the prize winners. The chief guest gave prizes with pleasures to the actor-winners of the cultural programme. It was a happy moment when he gave cash awards to the teachers showing cent per cent results at the Board's examinations.

The Ceief Guest's Lecture : After that the chief guest stood up to deliver his lecture. He was much impressed by his warm welcome. He spoke with admiration to all the prize winners in games, sports, study and cultural programme. He praised the grand results and ideal discipline of our school. He thanked both the Headmaster and the teachers for their high results and ideal discipline. He advised them to maintain all that in future.

Conclusion : As he sat into the chair, the headmaster of the school stood up He gave thanks to the chief guest. He thanked all guests and teachers. For the students, the next day holiday was announced. Thus the prize distribution function of the school ended

71. Describe the Annual Sports Day in Your School

Introduction : 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' It should mean that games and sports are equally impor-

tant. They are as important as reading and writing. The annual sports are held in each good school or college. In my school, too, annual sports are held every year.

The Importance of Sports : According to *Mahatma Gandhi* there is much importance of sports. He once advised the students to be brave and courageous. For such development, there is a great need of sports in the life of all students. He added that sports are much needed for the physical, mental and spiritual development of students. They increase the spirit of cooperation. Discipline is also developed.

The Preparations : Grand preparations were made for the sports were going to be held on 26th January, the Republic Day. It was a holiday for the school teaching. The necessary invitations were sent to the guardians and others. The Deputy Director had agreed to give away the prizes. Both the teachers and monitors were given some work to do. The Games Superintendent was specially busy.

The Description of the Playground : The playground was cleaned in advance. It was beautifully decorated A 'Shamian' was pitched. There furninure was well arranged. There was a good seating arrangement. The prize distribution was to take place there. The Deputy Director of Education had to arrive there to preside the function. The guardians, students, teachers and guests had arrived there. It presented a grand show. There was activity on all sides. The time to start the sports was approaching nearer and nearer.

The Description of the Sports : First of all, 100 meters, 200 meters, 400 meters and one kilometer races were held. It was a fine show to see the boys running to win each race. Malkhan Singh was the most distinguished racer who won 400 meter race and one kilometer race. The spectators clapped with joy when he beat all previous records. Really his speed of race was very fast.

After the races, long jump, high jump and hurdle jumps were held. Rakesh beat all previous records. He stood first both in high jump and long jump.

Then a Kabaddi match was played between the teams of our school and D. A. V, School. Our team won the

match. Our Headmaster and Manager admired our fine game.

The most interesting item was the 'Tug of War' between the students and teachers. Though the teachers tried hard, yet the students won the match.

The Prize Distribution : The Deputy Director of Education who was the chief guest gave away the prizes to the winners. He shook hand with each player or winner. He patted with love Malkhan Singh and Rakesh who won the largest number of prizes. The Captain and the players of our Kabaddi team were given prizes with much encouragement. There were loud clappings from the students and the guests when the captain and the players of the "Tug of War" team got the prizes. The chief guest admired and encouraged all the players and winners.

Conclusion : Thus the Annual Sports Day came to a close. It ended with much pleasure. All the students returned home. The Headmaster declared one day holiday. The students became very happy. It was a grand day.

72. Describe the Independence Day Celebrations in Your School

Introduction : India remained under the British rule for more than two hundred years. It was only on 15th August, 1947 that India became free. The Freedom Movement proved successful. It was after the long struggle Mahatma Gandhi brought freedom with non-violence.

The Importance of the Day : Every year 15th August is celebrated as the national day throughout the length and breadth of the country. Really 15th August has become the red-letter-day for India. It is celebrated in all educational institutions. In our school, too, 15th August is celebrated with show and happiness. This year 15th August was celebrated with greater grandeur and happiness. The Education Minister had come to preside the function.

The Arrival of the Chief Guest : The Independence

Day in our School was celebrated at 10 A.M. exactly. The chief guest arrived in time. The Manager, the Headmaster and the members of the staff welcomed him at the school gate. He was warmly welcomed by all. Then he was directly led to the stage. As he sat into his chair, the students and other clapped with utmost pleasure. It was his warm welcome and honour.

The Flag-Hoisting Ceremony : Firstly, the chief guest hoisted the national flag. The national anthem was sung. He saluted the national flag, Three times 'Bharatmata-Ki-Jai' was called by all the students and other persons. It was a fine scene when due honour was shown to the national flag and national anthem. Then the chief guest took his seat. Other persons also sat down.

The Cultural Programme : Soon the cultural programme started. A group of five girls sang a patrio ic song. Then the messages received from the Department were read out. Then one teacher and one student delivered their speeches respectively. They related the significance of the independence day. They also stated the sacrifices of the great heroes and freedom-fighters. A short drama was also presented on the stage. The cultural programme came to an end with P.T. demonstration and N.C.C. firing show.

The Speech by the Chief Guests : Then the chief guest stood to deliver his speech. He pointed out the significance of the great day. He added that it had come after many sacrifices. With that reason they should value it. They should keep it safe and sound. They could do so by hard work and enough courage. They should not fight together. They should be united. Lastly, he advised the students to read hard.

Thanks by the Headmaster : In the end the Headmaster stood up to pay his thanks to the chief guest. It was his kindness to give them time out of his busy programme. He thanked the guardians of students and other guests. He also thanked the members of the staff for necessary cooperation. The students were given sweets. Really they were very happy.

Conclusion : Thus the Independence Day Celebrations in our school came to a close after much pleasure and

interest. It was our chief function. We remember it again and again.

73. Describe the Farewell Party of Your Class

Introduction : It was on 28th April when a farewell party to my class was given by the students of the ninth class of our school. It was a touching function. We can never forget it in our life. It is described in the following lines :

The Preparations : All the students of ninth class made preparations for the day much in advance. They did all this under the able guidance of their class teachers. They were the workers. Their teachers were their advisers and guides. They had collected money by mutual contribution. The money was deposited with one of the ninth class teachers.

The Programme by the IXth Class Students : By the noon all the seating arrangement, setting up of the stage and moderate decorations were completed. The function started exactly at 3.30 P.M. The students of ninth and tenth classes took their place on the right and left of the stage. The teachers were seating in the back. On the stage sat the Headmaster and the Asstt. Headmaster. The ninth class students rubbed scent and offered roses to their elder brothers. Some of them came to the stage and offered their touching songs and poems. They were sad at the parting. But they were happy as it was the way of the world. At last, they wished them success in their examination as well as life.

The Reply by Xth Class Students : The students of my class were moved by the love and affection of the ninth class students. Their poems and songs made us impressed. Some of us went to the stage and sang songs and read poems. We asked them to maintain the good traditions of the school. We asked them to read seriously, respect all teachers and maintain good discipline. We were equally sad to lose their company. We promised not to forget them. Our school had actually united us with them for ever.

The Blessings by the teachers : Some of the teachers came to the stage to give us their blessings. They advised us to study seriously for the coming examination. They informed us their own experiences of life. They told us that it was only one's labour which brought success in life. In the end, they wished us grand success. Really we were impressed by their words of wisdom.

The Headmaster's touching Speech : In the end, the Headmaster stood up for his well-known speech. He was speaking from his heart. He reminded all of us that character was the greatest treasure of all. He advised us to do our duty at all places honestly and with labour. He advised us to maintain the high traditions of the school. We were also advised by him to do some useful social and national work. In the end, he wishes all of us the best success in life.

Conclusion : Thus the day of our farewell concluded with sadness and pleasure. Really we returned home with the mixed feeling of joy and sorrow. Really it was a turning point of our iife. We were leaving our school after long association. We could never forget it and its teachings.

74. Describe Your Sweetest Dream

Introduction : A dream may be pleasant, or painful. A dream may be sweet, or it may be fearful. There are dreams which are soon forgotten. There are a few dreams which are remembered for a longer period of time.

My Dream : Last night I saw a very sweet dream. I dreamt that I had won a lottery of ten lakh rupees. My joy knew no bounds. It was a great day for me. My family members were also became very happy. They made their own plans. My friends and neighbours came to my house. They, gave me congratulations. I was at my wit's ends. I had never thought to win a lottery.

My Plans : In my dream I made my plans. I thought for the good of all. I wished that the money should be spent for the health and happiness of the poor and weak. I thought that women and children should be helped. I also thought of

the development of my locality. My plans to spend the money are briefly described in the following lines :

The Medical Facilities : I thought of getting built a hospital for the poor and the common people of my locality. There was no hospital. The patients felt need of it. The poor covered long distances for medical aid. It was my plan to help the needy. It was the way to serve mankind in the best way. It was also the best use of money, If men of money thought in that way none would be unhappy in the world. Really I felt for the poor, weak and ill. I thought of giving necessary medical facilities to all.

The Educational Facilities : There is the want of educational facilities in my locality. It is a great shortcoming. Education is the basis of real life. It is as essential as food and drink. With this reason it must be arranged under all conditions. I shall give money for starting one primary school, one junior high school and one inter college. There both boys and girls will get their education. Thus the children shall get much advantage. It shall be helpful in their life.

The Help to the Poor : I am a kind-hearted man. I cannot see the poor suffering. I feel unhappy when I see them shivering in cold winter. They die of starvation and illness. It is a very sad state of affairs, Though I have been feeling for them, yet I have been feeling want of money by this time. Now I have money, so I shall help them with food material, clothes for summer and blankets for winter. I shall also give them money when I find them in need of it.

My Own Plan : I do not want to be selfish with so much money. I shall give some money to my father. He will spend it on the improvement of the household affairs. I wish to spend a few thousand rupees on buying some good books. I have learnt in my life that books are the best companion of a man. A person who reads great books lives in the company of great persons of the past. I desire to maintain a good library of my own. It shall contain many good and great books.

Conclusion : In the morning when I awoke I found to have the sweetest dream of my life. Really it was very pleasing and entertaining.

75. Describe a Flight by an Aeroplane

Introduction : Though I had made several long journeys on the land, yet I had a desire for air travel. In the month of June I got one chance. I visited Kathmandu (the Capital of Nepal). I got my seat booked one week in advance. I was to make the journey by a plane of the Indian Airlines.

The Flight of the Aeroplane : The day for my air flight approached. I reached the aerodrome in time. The flight was to take place exactly at 10 A. M. Before entering the aeroplane all the passengers were thoroughly checked. I was also searched and checked. It was a part of the routine. It was done for the sake of safety. At the fixed time the flight took place. The belts were tied round tho passengers. In the beginning, I felt much noise, As the plane entered the sky, I tried to become normal.

The Passengers in the Aeroplane : The passengers were busy in different activities. Some passengers were busy in reading newspapers, magazines and novels. Some passengers were talking together. Some passengers were sneezing. Some of them were feeling uneasy and unwell. I was keeping my mental and physical balance. I was enjoing the flight. It was my first pleasant experience of air flight.

The Downward Landscapes : The aeroplane was flying at a great speed. I saw downward landscapes. The cities, towns and villages looked like small toys. The trees, fields and other buildings looked very small. They were looking tiny. The weather in the course of the journey looked much pleasant. The birds were flying in the sky. It appeared that they were our companions of the flight. The outside and downward scene was so bright and attractive that it cannot be described accurately in words.

The Halt at Patna : It was at 11·30 A.M. when our aeroplane made a short halt at Patna. The passengers came out of the aeroplane. They drank tea and coffee. Some of them bought certain other eatables. Some of the passengers

bought some fresh newspapers, magazines and books. I took some refreshment and bought two books.

The Flight to Kathmandu : Then the flight to Kathmandu actually began. It was a flight over craggy hills and attractive waterfalls. The narrow ravines and deep dales could be seen. I saw a beautiful scene of green vegetation, high trees and dense forest grown over the hills. The Kathmandu valley was a fine scene to look at. The city itself seemed surrounded by hills and towers. The sunlight was bright. All the scenes could be clearly seen. It was about 2 P.M. when our aeroplane landed at Kathmandu. It appeared to be a fine aerodrome. The surrounded scene was very attractive and beautiful.

Conclusion : The passengers came out of the aeroplane. I also came out of the aeroplane. I had a cup of coffee and light refreshment. I hired a taxi from there. Then I drove to my friend's house. Really it was a pleasant and memorable flight.

76. Describe a Railway Accident

Introduction : Though all types of accidents are fearful, yet a railway accident is really tragic. There is greater loss of human lives. There is greater loss of railway property. There is vast loss of the luggage and valuables of the railway passengers.

The Accident took place : I am here describing the railway accident which took place near Kanpur on last Sunday morning. The accident took place between the Upper India Express and a Goods Train which was standing still The Upper India Express was given a wrong track signal, so it collided against the standing Goods Train. It was in the early hours of morning. There was a serious clash—loud sound and all were turned over.

The Scene of the Accident : The scene of the accident was very tragic. It was full of sorrow. The engine of the Upper India Express had collided with that of the Goods Train. The six compartments of the Express train had been smashed. They had fallen off the track. Many passengers had died. A large number of them had been seriously woun-

ded. Some of them had been sandwitched into the windows. The wounded children, women and men were crying with deep pain. Many of them were bleeding. The luggage and valuables of the passengers were lying here and there.

The Medical Aid : As soon as the information of the railway accident was received, necessary medical aid was immediately sent from Kanpur. Trucks, buses and ambulances were sent to the spot of the accident. The dead bodies were collected. First-aid was given to the affected passengers by the doctors, compounders and nurses. The seriously wounded persons were bought to the hospital in ambulances. The less wounded passengers were freed after needed dressing. The necessary milk, medicines and breakfast were given to the needy. The villagers of the nearing places gave full help and cooperation. The scattered luggage and valuables were collected by the railway police.

The Crowd of the People : As the people of the nearing place heard of the railway accident, they ran to the place. They were sad to see the tragic scene. Some of the men and women began to weep. There were a large number of passengers who had lost their arms, legs, or eyes, etc. Their parts were bleeding. They presented a pathetic scene. The people showed their sympathy. They helped to give them initial relief. Their hearts were moved. It was mutual sorrow.

The Railway Authorities. etc. : Getting the information of the accident the railway authorities rushed to the place. They ordered for immediate relief. The General Manager of the Northern Railway reached there soon. He was deeply moved at the serious situation. He ordered cash compensation to the family of the dead. The wounded passengers were also given cash-aid. He made arrangement for the best medical aid. The luggage and valuables of the dead and wounded were collected for safe return.

An Enquiry was Ordered : The Central Minister for Railways also visited the scene of the accident. He was highly touched. He ordered for a judicial enquiry. He asserted that the guilty must be punished. He arranged for the best medical and monetary aid. He did his duty well. It was his great act.

Conclusion : The negligence of a person may lead to such a serious accident. It may bring death and injury to many persons. Necessary care must be taken to avoid such accidents in future.

Miscellaneous Essays

77. India of My Dreams

Introduction : India is a big country. She is my motherland. I wish that she should become great. She should make progress regularly. It is the need of the hour. The following suggestions for improvement are given. Only then India can become a country of my dreams.

The Need of Economic Justice : There is much need of economic justice in the country. Political justice is useless without economic justice. C.E.M. Joad, an American socialist has said so with much emphasis. There should be no gap between the rich and the poor. All men and women should get food, clothing and house. That is real economic justice. All persons should get primary education. It should be the aim of democracy. The condition of the poor farmers and workers should be improved. There should be freedom and equality to all.

The Need of Education : India is a very big country. Unfortunately, a larger part of the population of the country does not enjoy the fruits of education. More than 85 per cent people of India live in the villages. They should be given education. That is the need of the hour. It is much needed for them. It is equally needed for the greater development of the country.

The Need of Unity : India is a big country. There the people of several religions live. Several languages are spoken in India, there are different castes. There are mutual quarrels of caste and religion. All such differences and quarrels must be finished. It is urgently needed for the true unity of the country.

The Development of Science : Today we are living in the age of science. There are several countries like America,

England. Russia, etc. They are more progressive in the field of science. Science is the need of the hour. The development of science should be made in India. Only then our country can be equal to other big countries. Science should be made a compulsory subject in our schools and colleges. The future development of India depends on the adequate progress of science.

The Development of Agriculture : Agriculture is the main occupation of India. More than seventy-five per cent people of the country carry on agriculture. It is the means of their bread and butter. The fields are short and scattered. The agricultural field is not adequate because the farmers carry on the work of agriculture with old and unscientific methods. The development of agriculture is much needed. Consolidation is the need of the hour. The use of scientific methods shall certainly bring about agricultural development.

The Development of Cottage Industries : The farmers and village workers have no work for many months in a year. To solve their problem, cottage industries must be developed. They will help in the solution of the problem of unemployment. Gandhiji laid much stress on the development of the cottage industries. Under Five Year Plans, much importance is given to them. They can bring about economic and industrial progress.

The Check on Population : The basic need for the development of the country is to put an effective cheek on population. The population of the country has been increasing at a fast rate. The production of food has not been increasing in the same proportion. It is a great defect of our economy. The theory of Malthus holds good in India To check the rising population there is an urgent need of family planning in the country. Two children should be the goal of an ideal family. To get this end both boys and girls should marry at a late age. If the rising population is checked, our all plans and projects can bear fruit well.

Self-Sufficiency in Food : India is a big conntry. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the country. More than 75 per cent people of the country practise it. It is not proper that we should import a large quantity of food-

grains for our countrymen. On the other hand, we should try our best to achieve and maintain self-sufficiency in food. It can be achieved by means of scientific cultivation.

The Need of Strong Defence : India must keep a strong defence. It is needed to maintain the freedom. It is needed for all future progress. No neighbouring country can dare to attack us if we can defend us well. Our own power should be self-reliant. We should not depend on the help of others.

The End of Social Evils : Lastly, our social evils should be rooted out. It is much needed for true progress. Untouchability must be finished once for all. It is a social evil. Education should put an end to old customs and orthodox ideas. The evil of drink is fatal for progress. It must be done away with. The evil of child-marriage should be banned under law. Then our country can make true progress.

Conclusion : If all the above-noted suggestions are fulfilled, our country can become really great and progress. It is much needed to make progress at all fronts.

78. The Village Life In India

Introduction : Mahatma Gandhi once said, "Real India lives in the villages of India." Its meaning is clear. More than 85 per cent people of India live in the villages. The remaining people live in cities and towns. If we wish to make our country great and progressive, the village life must be developed. It is the need of the hour. It must be done with no further delay.

The Village Life is an Image of Nature : The village life is totally different from the city life. The dirt, dust and congestion of city life is unknown there. On the other hand, the village life is a true image of Nature. There can be seen green fields, growing plants and shadowy trees. The village people get fresh water and fresh air. That is the secret of their sound health. Their simplicity is their great virtue. The evils of city life are unknown.

Their Main Occupation : The main occupation of the village people is agriculture. More than 80 per cent villagers practise it. The yield is not enough because their methods are old and backward. Science is not used in agriculture. To make it a useful occupation scientific methods should be used in agriculture. It is much needed. It can bring about true progress.

Their Leisure : The village people do not have employment for all the months of the year. They have enough leisure which they waste. They waste their valuable time in useless gossip. They waste their time also in idleness. It is neither in their interest, nor in the interest of the country. Cottage industries should be developed in the villages. They will keep them busy. They will give them some money. Their financial position shall improve. They can make use of 'Charkha'.

The Handicaps of Village Life : Though the village life is the image of Nature, yet it has certain handicaps. There is illiteracy. Their illiteracy is the cause of their backwardness. If they fall ill, they cannot get ready (immediate) medical aid. They do not get money from banks for their agricultural needs. A large number of villages are cut off from cities. There are no linking roads. Thus they are cut off from progress.

Suggestions for Improvement : First of all, there should be primary schools in the villages. There the children of the villages shall get their basic education. There should be night schools for adult education. There is an equal need of medical facilities in the villages. There hospitals should be opened. There should be doctors, compounders and nurses in all village hospitals. There should be linking roads between villages and cities. The villages should be kept neat, clean and worth-living. The college students should go to the neighbouring villages in their summer vacation. There they can do the work of village service. It is the need of the hour.

Conclusion : If the above-noted needs of the village life are fulfilled, they can be worth-living. If certain facilities of light, water, education and recreation are arranged there, the village life can become ideal. Though something is being done, yet much more is worth-doing. The cooperation of the village people is equally essential.

79. An Indian Village

Introduction : An Indian village presents the true picture of the life of the people of this country. Its main reason is that a major portion of the population of India lives in villages. Only a few persons live in cities. The chief aspects of an Indian village are given below :

Natural Life : The life of an Indian village is a natural life. There are green fields and shadowy trees. The village people actually live in the lap of Nature. The city people are not happy to enjoy it. Their natural life makes them healthy and happy.

Their Sound Health : The people of an Indian village keep sound health. They keep their sound mind in a sound body. Their sound health is their greatest wealth. Really their health is their true wealth. The city people do not enjoy it. Their pure air and pure water make them really happy.

Their Food : The main elements of their diet are milk, curd, whey, ghee and breads. They do not care for vegetables. With the changing times they are using vegetables and pulses also. Their simple food is health-improving. They hate cold drink, spicy material and other such things.

Their Dress : The people of an Indian village often wear 'kurta' and 'dhoti'. Their dress is simple and easy. They feel comfortable in such a dress. They remain in such a dress. They even take off their 'kurta' when they work in their fields. The women and children also wear simple dresses.

Their fields : The village people are proud of their fields. They work hard in their fields. They grow different crops. They produce grain for their own needs. They sell the rest. They are found on their fields both in the morning and evening. If there is need, they work there in nights. They may sleep there. They work hard in their fields and get the return of their labour.

Their Cattle : The cattle of the village people are their wealth. With their help they carry on the work of their

agriculture. In the afternoon they take them to the village pond for drinking the water. There they quench their thirst. Some persons marry their sons and daughters on the basis of cattle wealth.

The Drinking Water : The village women go to the wells to fetch the drinking water. It is a part of their routine to do so both in the morning and in the evening. They do so with pleasure and labour. Their such exercise keeps them physically fit and sound.

A Village School : There is also a village school. At most of the places there is a single teacher. The village people read at night in the night school. There is also a single teacher. The greater facilities for education to all should be given. Their education will make them smart and progressive.

Their Functions : The village people celebrate their functions with much joy and pleasure. They forget their worries and poverty. They spend money freely. They spend out of their means.

Conclusion : Really an Indian village is fully different from a city. There is a simple and free life. The people are simple and honest. They are free from urban evils.

80. The Town Life and Country Life

Introduetion : India is a big couutry. It is divided between villages and cities. The number of village is far larger than the number of towns. More than 85 per cent people live in the villages. Only a smaller percent of people live in cities. Neither of the two has ideal conditions. There are good and bad things at both the places.

The Advantages of town Life : There are certain clear advantages of town life. The people can send their children to schools and colleges for their education. There are greater facilities of education than villages. The people can get better medical facilities. There are hospitals and doctors. In villages no such facilities are available. Their life is safer in cities

than the villages. The matter, if any, can be reported to the police. There is greater safety of one's property. The facilities of telephone, telegraph, etc. are also available.

The Disadvantages of town Life : Besides the above-mentioned advantages, there are also some disadvantages. The health of the people in a town is not equally sound. Its only reason is that there the people do not get fresh air and fresh water. In the name of milk, they get only adulterated milk. There are dirtiness, smoke and poisonous gases which increase human diseases and weaknesses. The people of the town are so busy that they have no leisure. An English poet named William Wordsworth said that the city people were unhappy because they lived away from Nature. They had no faith in Nature. There is also housing problem in towns. A large number of families live only in one room houses.

The Advantages of Country Life : There are various advantages of country life. They are described in the following lines.

The village people have sound health because they get fresh air and fresh water. Another most important item which improves their health is fresh milk. It can be used in several ways. For example, they use it in the form of curd, whey and in other forms. Such things keep their health really sound. They do not eat many things in their diet. Their life is simple and free. They do not get an evil effect of smoke and poisonous gases. There is enough leisure in their life. They actually live free from all hurry and worry.

The Disadvantages of Country Life : There are also some disadvantages of country life. They are described in the following lines.

The village people are backward because they are illiterate. There are no primary schools in the villages for the education of their children. There are no night schools for the education of adults.

The village people die of diseases. Its reason is the want of medical facilities. There are no hospitals. If there are some hospitals, they are without doctors, or adequate staff. They do not have the facilities of telephone and telegraph.

Conclusion : It is necessary that towns should be made more health-promoting. They should get fresh and pure milk. In the villages, there should be more facilities of education and hospitals. Only then the people may get real advantages. The Government should make such improvement. The people should also give their full cooperation.

81. An Indian Marriage

Introduction : An Indian marriage is a holy bond between a boy and a girl. They are united together as husband and wife. They live together till their death. It is said that a marriage is a matter of luck. *William Shakespeare* had said, "Hanging (death) and wiving (marriage) go (take place) by chance. It is a life-long bond between the two.

The Seeing of the Boy and the Girl : First of all, the father of the girl sees the boy. He takes some of his relatives with him to the boy's house. There the marriage is settled. Out of joy a ring, a suit, fruits, sweets and also some money are offered as a present. Then the parents of the boy and their relatives come to the house of the girl. They see the girl and confirm the settlement of the marriage. An ornament, a ring, a sari, etc. are given to the girl. There are also sweets and fruits.

The Marriage Preparations : The date of the marriage is fixed and the marriage preparations start on both the sides. The parents of the girl buy a number of 'saris' for the daughter. Some ornaments are also arranged. They engage a confectioner to prepare sweets and dinner for the marriage party and others. The parents of the boy make arrangement to take the marriage party to the girl's house. They get prepared some ornaments and dresses for the bride.

The Arrival of the Marriage Party : At last the day of the marriage approaches. The marriage Party come to the place where the girl is living. The parents of the girl make a suitable arrangement for the stay of the marriage party. As they arrive, they are given meals, sweets, cold, or hot drinks, etc. They are given all possible facilities. The

members of the marriage party feel glorified for one, or two days.

The Welcome at the Girl's House : Often a marriage party reaches the house of the bride in the evening. It marches with a band and enough bright light. The persons of the girl's side eagerly wait for the arrival of the marriage party. They remain prepared to welcome all the members of the marriage party. As soon as it reaches there, due welcome is given to all. Cold. or hot drink is given after flower-garlanding. There is an atmosphere of joy and merry-making. After short welcome ceremony, all the persons take their meals.

The Marriage Ceremony : A large number of persons of the marriage party return after taking their meals. The bridegroom, his father and some other close relatives either stay there after the meals, or go to the place second time. In the meantime all necessary preparations are made for the marriage of the bride and bridegroom. The 'Pandit's' from the two sides call the bride and bridegroom in the 'Mandap'. After necessary religious rites the marriage ceremony is performed. A knot is tied between the clothes of the two and they together make seven rounds. Thus both of them enter the life long bond of marriage. It is a happy and holy ceremony.

Departure of the Marriage Party : Generally the marriage party leaves the place the next morning. The bride goes with the bridegroom and the party. The departure scene is highly touching and pathetic. The parents of the girl and other relatives weep at her separation. The bridegroom, his father and other members of the marriage party are happy to take the bride with them. Really it is a touching moment with joy and sorrow.

Conclusion : An Indian marriage is a happy and holy ceremony. The bond of marriage is for ever. Only the death of one of them makes separation. At present law has made provision for divorce.

82. The Position of Women in India

Introduction : India achieved independence on 15th

August, 1947. Since then there has started awakening among the women of the country. At present the position of women is really different from their past position. In comparison to other countries, the position of Indian women is still very backward.

Their Position in the Past : In ancient India women were seen with an eye of respect by all. They were free to go everywhere. They enjoyed equality to men. They were well-educated. During the Muslim rule they began to live in purdah. They remained in their houses. In the British period, their position remained backward. The foreign rulers did not pay any attention to their progress. There was want of education for them.

Their Present Position : Though their present position has improved, yet it is far from satisfactory. The women of the rural area, according to Lady Hartog, are still backward and illiterate. It can be easily said that there is awakening among the women who are living in the urban area. Now more girls go to schools and colleges. They are getting more and more jobs.

Mahatma Gandhi's View : Mahatma Gandhi was a great supporter of women. He said that they should be given equal rights. He said for their freedom. He spoke for their due respect. According to Gandhiji a woman deserves respect because she has the virtue of deep love in her heart of hearts. He even said that a woman is certainly superior to a man.

Purdah System is Disappearing : With the progress of female education 'purdah' system has been disappearing fast. The educated girls regard it a thing of the past. The urban women feel that it should be given up. It still exists in the rural area. It is there because of the want of education. To do away with it, it is essential to make education wide spread among the rural women.

Their Education : It is a matter of satisfaction that there is more and more of education among the women of India. Though its effect is more seen in the urban area, yet the villages are without female education. A large number of women live in the villages. With this

reason, there is greater need of education for the village women.

Their Right of Vote: Another improvement in their position is that today the women in India have got their right of vote. Now they can feel politically conscious. They take interest in making, or changing their government. They are also the part of importance in society now.

Their Important Role : Today women certainly play an important role. They are equal to men. Their education has made them more important. They are getting more and more jobs. They take part in social work. They take part in politics. They are important within their houses. They are equally important outside. They should do their work with true interest.

Conclusion : In other countries of the world women are as important as men. They do equally important work. In India, too, they should get more education, do the work of social uplift and make their country really great and progressive.

83. The Problem of Unemployment

Introduction : At present there are several problems in the country. For example, the problem of language, food and beggary are some of the problems. The problem of unemployment is a highly serious problem. Its reason is that it is related with the youths of the country. If the youths of a country are without work, it is the most unfortunate condition. The different aspects of the problem are described in the following lines :

The Different types of Unemployment : There are mainly three types of unemployment in the country. They are given below :

1. The major population of India lives in the villages. There the main occupation of villagers is agriculture. The farmers have short fields. They are divided. They are at different places. They do not give work through-

out the year to all workers. It causes unemployment.

2. The persons who do not get work in villages go to cities in search of employment. There is great rush of such persons. All persons cannot get work. Jobs are limited. There, too, there is unemployment.

3. Thirdly, there is unemployment among the educated youths of the country. The system of education is defective. A large number of students get degrees every year. They come out of universities fresh. They remain unemployed because there are not equal jebs.

The Causes of Unemployment : There are different causes of unemployment. They are described in the following lines :

1. *First of all*, the rising population of the country is a serious cause. More and more persons become educated. There are not jobs for all. With this reason the rapid rise in population is the main cause of unemployment in the country.

2. *Secondly*, the defective system of education is also a serious cause. The present education is not practical. It is not helpful in any way. It does not train a young man for future bread and butter. It can create only a group of clerks. They wander here and there in search of jobs.

3. The pressure on land is rising heavily. There are limited plots of land. They are of small size. They are at separate places. Such a problem of land has increased the problem of unemployment. The farmers and workers do not get work for the whole season.

4. In India, there is false pride in the mind of young persons. They do not like to do manual work. They are effort-shirking. They like to sit in government office. It is a wrong outlook. It has become a serious cause of the problem of unemployment.

The Remedies of Unemployment : There are certain

remedies. The following suggestions are given to solve the problem of unemployment.

1. First of nll, the rapidly rising population of the country must be checked at once. The programme of family planning must be made successful. The people should have smaller families. Education can help much in this respect.
2. The present system of education should be changed. It must be improved. Only academic education is not enough. The system of education should be practical. Technical and vocational education should also be given.
3. Land should be given to the landless in the villages. Land should be taken from the big and rich land owners. It should be distributed among the poor and unemployeds.
4. Cottage industries should be developed in the villages. There the poor and jobless workers shall get work. It shall improve the economic and industrial condition of the rural area. It is the need of the hour. The government should play a useful role in this field.

The Government Role : The government role is very important. It can help in the solution of the problem of unemployment.

The government should start extra programmes where the people can find work. The work should be useful both to the people and the society. It should be done at once.

The government should make efforts to make family planning a successful programme. It must be the aim of the gooernment to put a check on the rising population of the country.

The government should give all necessary help for the development of cottage industries.

The People's Role :

The role of the people is equally important. The rise in

population can be checked only when the people give their active cooperation.

Secondly, they should keep the dignity of work in their mind. It is a sin to hate work. They should believe that work is worship. They should put this idea into practice.

Lastly, they should make efforts in doing work in cottage industries. Such industries can solve their problems. They cnn also solve the problem of unemployment.

Conclusion : The problem of unemployment is present in all countries of the world. For this the check on rising population is very esseatial. To keep pace with the rising population, more development schemes are essential. The national government should be alive to this fact. It is necessary to act likewise. Is is the need of the hour. A cooperative effort can help in the solution of the problem.

84. Dowry System in India

Introduction : Dowry system is a great present evil. It was absent in the past. Then women were more free. The girls were married without dowry. It was the reason that women were married with freedom and respect. The evil of dowry is of recent origin in India. Its different aspects are discussed in ths following lines.

What is a Dowry ? Dowry includes the money, ornaments, dresses, utensils and other household things which are given to the bridegroom and his family at the time of the marriage of a girl. Dowry has become an essential item for the marriage of a girl. It is the only criterion of a decent marriage. The greater the dowry, the better is the standard of a bridegroom for the girl.

The Present Evil of Dowry : At present dowry is a fearful social evil. It is a heavy burden to the father of a girl. A man who has a number of daughters keeps an unhappy lot. His life is hell. Today such a man knows his own misery. He cannot express it. No one is ready to hear his sad tale.

In a large number of cases, marriages are decided only on the basis of dowry. A man who can give handsome dowry can get qualified and worthy match for his daughter. On the other hand, a man who cannot give dowry can find an ordinary boy for his daughter. The men who have limited means feel the difficulties of their life. They feel worried and sad when they do not find suitable matches even for their grown up daughters.

The Causes of dowry System : The causes for the social evil of dowry are discussed in the following lines :

First of all, there is the greed of people in our society. Our society has become materialistic. Even marriage is settled on the basis of dowry. The more valuable is the dowry, the better is the marriage.

Secondly, it has become a social tradition. The rich maintain it and the poor are made to follow it.

Lastly, a large number of persons show off only by giving dowry.

Remedies or Suggestions : The following lines show certain remedies or suggestions to put a check on the social evil of dowry.

1. There should be put a legal ban on dowry. The offer and acceptance of dowry should be declared a crime.
2. There should be active social propaganda against dowry. It should be condemned by all.
3. The spread of education is the need of the hour. If both boys and girls become educated, they will oppose dowry.
4. There should be a declaration from the side of boys to marry without dowry. The girls should show their liking for such boys.
5. The social reformers and political leaders should make effort to root out the evil.
6. A united effort is the need of hour.

Conclusion : Though some efforts have been made against dowry, yet much more should be done. For example, the police arrests the persons dealing in dowry in Haryana, In Bihar, too, prompt action is taken on a certain information. The removal of this evil is the need of the hour throughout the country.

85. Family Planning in India

Introduction : India became free on 15th August, 1947. Five Year Plans were started for the economic and industrial development of the country. All plans fail to bring about desired results. Its main reason is the heavy population of the country. There are more mouths to eat than hands to work for production.

The Dangers of the Rising Population : The population of the country has been rising rapidly. About two crore children are born in a year. The Malthusian theory of population is true in the case of India today. All the development plans fail. Its reason is that no calculation of population rise is considered. There is more and more consumption of foodgrains The production is not equal to the demand. Such a situation is dangerous. It is a headache to the rulers of the country.

The Need of Family Planning in India : Under the present conditions there is the need of family planning in India. Only then the country can make economic progress. Then she will make industrial progress. Then the production will not fall short of the demand. India is a poor and backward country. The educational facilities can impress upon the people to practise family planning. For true progress in all fields there is much need of family planning in India.

The Different Methods of Family Planning : There are different methods of family planning. They are briefly described in the following lines :

1. First of all, both girls and boys should marry at a late stage. If they marry late there can be an effective check on the rising population.

2. There is the need of using contraceptives. It is natural to do sexual intercourse. It is necessary to check the birth of new babies. Other artificial means may also be used.
3. Operation of one of the two persons is very essential. After the birth of two or three children either wife, or husband should get operated upon. It is in the interest of all.

The Government Role : The government should put a ban on child marriage. The minimum age of marriage both for girls and boys should be fixed. It should be watched that no boy, or girl should be married before a fixed date. There should be family planning centres both in the villages and cities. There the people should be taught the advantages of a small family. The artificial methods should be made available to all. All facilities should be given for operations.

The People's Role : The people's role is equally important. It is equally useful. They should feel the need of family planning. They should extend their full cooperation. They should know that a small family is the need of the hour. Each pair should have only two, or three children. The service class people should have short family because their income is limited. They can then work well for the health and education of their children.

Conclusion : India is rich in natural resources. She is the second biggest country in agriculture. The country shall make real progress. For this planned family are the need of the hour.

86. India and her Neighbours

Introduction : India is one of the biggest countries of the world. She is the next to China in the world. The population of India is about 70 crores now. The coast line of India extends upto 2000 miles. The northern frontier extends from Kashmir upto Assam. From the Himalaya mountain it touches Ceylon.

The Neighbouring Countries : Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma lie in the north-western and

north-eastern parts of India. Bangla Desh has become independent. It has replaced East Pakistan. It is the outcome of the feelings of liberty of the people of Bangla Desh. Ceylon is a small country which exists in the extreme south of India.

Nepal and Bhutan : Nepal and Bhutan are the two small countries which are situated in the north of India. Their religions, ways of life and culture are similar to those of India. These two countries are very close friends of India. The heads of the two countries visit India. Their relations with India are friendly. Nepal is ruled by a kind, and able Hindu King. Really Nepal is situated in the heart of the Himalaya Mountain. Kathmandu is the beauty spot and fine capital of Nepal. A large number of tourists visit it every year.

Tibet : Tibet is a small country. It is situated in the north of India. At present it is under the autocratic rule of Communist China. Once it was the part of India. Really it is a holy place. A large number of Buddhists live there. Once it was a popular centre of Buddhism. Dalai Lama of Tibet is a world famous figure. Since long times there is a cultural and historical link between India and Tibet.

Bangla Desh : Bangla Desh is also an important neighbour of India. It has replaced East Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India had helped in the liberation of Bangla Desh. Today India and Bangla Desh are close and dear friends. Let this friendship continue for all years to come. It became free in 1971.

Burma : Burma is another neighbour and friend of India. It is situated in the East of India. It is like a dividing State between India and Communist China. We wish for the friendship of the two countries to continue for ever.

Ceylon : It is a small country in the extreme south of India. Ceylon is at about a distance of 90 kilometers fram Cape Comorin. Both India and Ceylon are fast friends. They are the closest neighbours. Let their friendship continue long.

Pakistan : Pakistan is a close neighbour of India. She

came into being on 15th August, 1947 when India got her freedom. Unfortunately the relations between the two countries have been strained. As a result of that two wars took place between the two countries in 1965 and 1971-72. Both the times India came out victorious. Now it is high time for better relationships between the two countries.

Afghanistaa : After Pakistan, there comes Afghanistan as a close neighbour of India. Both India and Afghanistan have been close friends. Though Afghanistan is a Muslim country but there are close and friendly relations between the two countries. Afghanistan has been a country of interest both for Russia and America. India has kept a balance.

Conclusion : The policy of India is to keep friendly and peaceful relations with her neighbour. She has bnen practising such policy since 15th August, 1947, the day of India's independence.

87. Popular Superstitions

Introduction : A superstition is an old custom. It may have its root in traditions. It goes on because it has been continuing for a long period. It has no scientific explanation. Superstitions are related with different aspects of human life. They are described in the following lines :

The Popularity of Superstitions : There is a widespread popularity of superstitions. They are not only found in India but they are also found almost in all the countries of the world. Even in European and American countries there are many popular superstitions. India is very famous for the following superstitions.

The Evil Days : There are some days in the week which are known as evil days. They are not considered good and proper for doing certain things. For example, Tuesday and Saturday are such evil days for starting any new thing. Though Wednesday is thought a good day for a new work, yet it is avoided to make journey on this day. A man of strong will does not care for such days.

The Evil Numbers : Like evil days, there are also some evil numbers. For example, three and thirteen are considered evil numbers. People avoid them. The students. for example. prefer even numbers as their examination roll number. There are some persons who are very particular in choosing good numbers for their cars, scooters, telephone, etc.

Superstitions regarding Marriage : There are many superstitions regarding marriages in India. For example a 'Mangali' girl, or boy must be married with a 'Mangali' boy, or girl, otherwise one of them may die. Here we can quote Narada who had advised Savitri not to marry Satyavan who would die after an year. Old and experienced women see carefully the feet, fingers, nails, etc. of girls before settling the marriage.

Superstitions regarding Journey : In the same way there are several superstitions which are related with journey. For example, the movement of the moon is seen to start a journey. Again wednesday and 'Parwa' (पड़वा) are avoided to make a journey. They are considered evil days. There are some courageous persons who do not care for sueh superstitions.

Sneezing as an Evil Omen : Sneezing is regarded an evil omen when some good thing is being done. If someone sneezes at the time of the departure of a man, he is detained for some time. He is given sweets and a glass of water to do away the evil effect of sneezing.

The Cry of a crow : If a crow sits at the top of a house and makes a cry, it is the sign for the arrival of some guests into the house. Ladies often ask such a crow to fly away. At the crow's flying away, the guess is confirmed.

The Presence of an Owl : The presence of an owl, at a house, place, or village is the sign of coming sorrow, misery and misfortune. On the other hand, in the countries of America and Europe the presence of an owl is considered a good sign.

Shakespeare's Play : The plays of William Shakespeare also contain references to such superstitions. In 'Macbeth' the three witches convey superstition. It is also found in "Julius Caesar". Shakespeare's other plays also contain such superstitions.

Conclusion : There may be scientific basis, or not for superstitions but they have been continuing since olden days. Both in India and in other countries such superstitions affect and guide the lives of the people.

88. The Choice of a Profession

Introduction : The choice of a profession is a very important factor. It may make the career of a person, or mar it. The choice of a right profession may make one's career. The wrong choice of a profession may mar one's career. The choice of profession should be made on the basis of one's interest, ability and means.

The Choice of Different Persons : There are different types of persons in society. There are some persons who desire to become doctors. They regard medical profession noble and dignlfied. There are some other persons who desire to become engineers. They think that the post of an engineer is the only significant post. In their heart of hearts they keep a desire for earning money and fame before becoming an engineer. There are some other persons who desire to become political leaders. Their aim is to attain popularity.

My Choice of a Profession : My choice of a profession is different from the above-noted persons. I have no desire either to earn fame, or to earn money in my life. Such an idea is not appealing to me. My choice of a profession falls on the job of a teacher. I can certainly say that the profession of a teacher is the noblest. A true teacher gets the highest honour in his iife. All great leaders and other great men bow before a teacher.

The Job of a Nation Builder : A teacher is great because he performs the job of a nation builder. His this title shows his greatness. The children of today are the rulers of tomorrow. If he teaches his students well, they can become useful citizens in future. They will know their duties and rights well. They will do useful social and national work. All this is the job of a nation-builder. All great men, great

leaders and great rulers honour their teachers. Really it is his greatness.

Teaching is an Ideal Pastime : It can be certainly said that teaching is the most useful activity. It is an ideal pastime. Like an act of mercy teaching is doubly advantageous. It is useful to a teacher. It is also useful to the students. A true teacher takes much interest in his teaching. He does his work most attentively. His students take interest in their study. They get much pleasure out of it. They make their life happy and successful.

A Way to Acquire Knowledge : A good teacher always remains in the touch of new books. Before teaching his students, he makes his own self-study. By reading more and more books he acquires more and more knowledge. He has enough leisure. He can utilize it in his self-study. Knowledge is a deep well where both a teacher and all his students can quench their thirst.

The Touch with Youths : I like to choose the profession of a teacher because it gives a chance to remain in the touch of youths. Their company can give true pleasure of life. A teacher can feel free and relieved in his conversation with them. The children are always fresh and young. A teacher who teaches young children gets much happiness. He feels happy and healthy. Such true happiness is more than money and power.

Conclusion : If a teacher does his duty well, he can feel truly happy and healthy. In the course of his imprisonment Shah Jahan had expressed his hearty desire before Aurangzed to act as a teacher.

89. Deepawali Festival

Introduction : India is a big country. It is the second biggest country in the world. The population of the country is nearing seventy crores. Many castes are found in India. There are many religions. The major part of our population is of Hindus. In a year, there are celebrated several festivals. Holi and Deepawali are the chief festivals here.

It is nn Important Festival : Deepawali is the most important festival of Hindus. It is the festival of light and happiness. It falls in the middle of 'Kartik'. In India, it is celebrated with much pleasure and enthusiasm. The houses have a new look after whitewash and colouring. Then the inmates of the house become ready to welcome the goddess Lakshmi. She is regarded to bring good luck and wealth into the house. The doors are kept open in the night for her.

Bright Illuminations at Night : Deepawali is also called the festival of light. At night bright illuminations are made. The ladies light the earthen lamps with faith and holiness. The children remain busy in lighting candles here and there. The tops of houses are also well-decorated. There is full electrification throughout the night. The businessmen decorate their shops and business centres in the most beautiful way. In big cities, markets are decorated and electrified in an attractive way. The people go to see them with pleasure. In Delhi Parliament House, President's House. etc., are decorated much.

The 'Lakshmi Puja' : In the night, the members of each Hindu family worship goddess Lakshmi. The businessmen worship her at their shops, etc They do so to call her and give them blessing They pray to her to bring good luck and prosperity in the coming year. There is also the distribution of sweets. The rich people give sweets, clothes, etc. in charity to their servants and the poor. The presents are given to the officers.

It brings Cleanliness : The festival of Deepawali brings cleanliness with. About a month before the festival, all the houses and shops are well cleaned and white-washed. The doors and windows are painted bright colours Necessary decorations are made. With the point of view of cleanliness, Deepawali is regarded an ideal festival. This is the reason that it is called the harbinger of cleanliness, happiness and good luck. All persons welcome this festival happily.

It brings Happiness ; Deepawali brings happiness to all. The children play with fireworks marrily at night. The

ladies of the house decorate their houses with much interest and pleasure. The male members of each houses are equally happy. There is a general atmosphere of happiness on this festival.

Deepawali Greetings : The persons of each family send Deepawali greetings to their friends and relatives. In a city, the persons of different families visit their friends and relatives personally. They pay them their greetings. The employees go to their officers to pay their greetings and respects. Friends convey good wishes to one another.

New Dresses and Sweets : Deepawali is a festival for new dresses. The members of rich families getnew dresses prepared. Clothes are given to the family male and female servants. The rich gives dresses to the poor in charity. Sweets are bought to the house by the head of the family. The sweets are given to the poor. Sweets are presented to officers.

Conclusion : Though there are several festivals in India, yet Deepawali is much welcomed by all. Really it gives interest and happiness to all. It is celebrated throughout the country with much joy. We cannot forget its celebration.

90. A Happy Life

Introduction : All persons think for a happy life. They make efforts to be happy. A few persons achieve happiness. A large number of persons do not achieve happiness. They make several complaints. In fact, human life is a mixture of both joy and sorrow.

What is happiness ? Happiness is only a mental condition. True happiness has no concern with riches, or power. Contentment is the basis of true happiness. We find the men of money living an unhappy life. They are more worried about the safety of their riches. They cananot enjoy a sound sleep. Like this, the men on high posts live in hurry and worry. The poor are nearer to happiness than the rich. Thus happiness comes from within.

The present State of affairs : The present state of affairs is sad and sorrowful. A modern man is over busy. He has no time 'to stand and stare. According to William Wordsworth, an English poet, we are unhappy today because we are away from the sweet touch of Nature. If we want to be

really happy we should give up our materialistic outlook. We should live with Nature. Our own contentment should remove our hurry and worry. Then our present sorrow may vanish.

The Secrets of Happy Life : There are certain secrets of happy life. First of all, only a man having sound health can be truly happy. Secondly, he should have enough contentment of his own. We can remain happy and contented if we do our duty well. Lastly, hard work with regularity brings not only success but also true happiness. All this is discussed in detail in the following lines.

Sound Health : We have often heard that 'a sound mind lives in a sound body.' Thus, sound health carries much significance with it. A person who is in the possession of sound health can get true success in his life. He can do his duty well. He can do both physical and mental work for a desired period of time. His work can bring him success in all fields of life. Thus he can make his life really happy.

Contentment : Contentment is the basis of true happiness. There are a large number of rich persons. They have certain problems which come in the way of their happiness. On the other hand, there are some poor persons. Their wants are limited. They are free from all hurry and wnrry. To be truly happy we should develop our contentment.

Dutifulness : Dutifulness is another element to form happiness. There is a fact of life. A man who does his duty weli gets true happiness. The great epic of Hindus. "The Gita" teaches us to do our duty well. We should do our duty without any concern for its reward. If we have moulded our mind likewise, we can certainly feel happy and contented.

Hard Work : Hard work pays us much in our life. The lives of great man remind us and teach us that we, too, should work hard. Only then we can make our own lives great and happy. On the other hand, if we are lazy and duil we advance to get only failure in our life. The great men are those who remove obstacles by their hard work. They solve problems. Thus they get happiness and bring it for others.

Conclusion : The above discussion shows that true happiness lies in sincere work. Rabindranath Tagore in "Gitanjali" has asserted that "Work is the greatest worship." We should develop our confidence and train our mind. Only then true happiness is our greatest possession.

91. A Journey by Train in Winter

Introduction : I decided to make a journey by train in winter. It was the month of December when our school was closed for the X-mas Vacations. My friends and I decided to go to Delhi at that time. Our aim was to see the historical buildings and other important places. It was a fine opportunity for all of us to do so. All of us were very happy.

The Preparations : It was our winter trip, so we made our preparations carefully. We got our woolen clothes. We also took our bedding with us. We purchased some sweets and 'namkin' from the market. Different boys bought different types of things. On the day of our departure, we get our food and vegetable prepared. It was a fine preparation. We could eat it on the way and even in Delhi.

Departure : We were to make our journey to Delhi by the Taj Express. It is one of the fastest trains in India. All the friends were collected at my house. Soon a 'Tonga' was called. We put our beddings boxes in the 'Tonga'. We sat in it. Our family members wished us a happy journey. We started with joy.

At the Station : As we reached the station, we were in a free and happy mood. There was a great rush at the station. There was a long queue at the booking. We were mentally free because we had purchased our tickets in advance. The people were seen with their friends and relatives. The women and children were wearing their coloured and attractive dresses. Really it was a fine and pleasant scene there.

The Arrival of the train : As the train arrived, the persons tried to enter the compartments. The coolies were advancing with heavy luggage. We got our seats comfortably. Our seats were already reserved. The number of the compartment was also given on the tickets. A foreign couple was sitting on our front seats.

The Departure of the train : Soon the train left the station at the correct time. As the guard of the train had whistled, all the passengers who were standing at the platform ran into their compartments. They took their seats. We had already occupied our seats. We were feeling very comfortable.

We were very happy. We were talking together with pleasure. We were talking about the places which we were to see at Delhi.

Description of the Compartment : All the seats in our compartment were occupied. Some passengers were busy in reading newspapers and magazines. Young persons were reading novels. Some passengers were talking together. The waiters of the Restaurant Car were offering tea and coffee to many passengers. We were happy. We were happy to enjoy our Delhi visit. Our talk with the English couple gave us much pleasure. They were gentle persons.

Description of the Journey : The train was running at a fast speed. We, too, were advancing to our destination. The growing fields and the passing villages presented a fine scene to all of us. The beauty of Nature and the blue sky were our constant companions. The train did not stop at the small way side stations which presented an attraction to all of us. It was a pleasant journey in a pleasant company. We could not forget it. Really it was memorable. Our train reached Delhi.

Arrival at Delhi : As soon as our train stopped at the New-Delhi Junction, we felt very happy. We called coolies who took our luggage ont of the compartment. Then all of us moved to the gate along with our luggage. After handing over our tickets to the ticket collector we came out. We hired a taxi and reached the hotel.

Conclusion : Really it was a happy winter journey by the train. We were full of high hopes in Delhi. We had got a chance for our pleasure trip. I myself find no words to express my hearty joy.

92. The Rainy Season

Introduction : Though summer and winter are the two chief seasons of India, yet rainy season is equally important. It comes after the extreme hot season of May and June. The rainy season in India continues from July to the middle of September. If there are not enough rains there become shortage of water for crops, cattle and drinking water. Excessive rains cause flood.

The Period of Rainy Season : If we analyse properly we find that the period of rainy season is very important, It

serves the need of agriculture. The farmers pray to God to bless them with rains after extreme summer. Only then they can grow corn and fodder for all. We get drinking water both for human beings and cattle. It also kills excessive heat which becomes tiresome in summer season.

Its Welcome : There farmer wait eagerly for rains. They also pray to God if rains are delay. They become very happy when clouds appear into the sky. They welcome rains when they actually come. The human beings, too. welcome them. They become free from too much heat. They get drinking water. Even the cattle, beasts and birds welcome rains.

Its Pleasantness : There is pleasantness on all sides in rainy season. The people are relieved from the too much hot season. As soon as the rains fall, the children dance with joy. The farmers get water for their livelihood. With this reason they are very happy. Hot winds stop. There is pleasant weather. The trees and plants become green again. They blossom and bear fruits. There is general happiness everywhere.

Its Usefulness : The great usefulness of rainy season is described in the following lines :

(1) It is the basis of agriculture. The land gets water. The fields are ploughed and sown.

(2) It is the basis of livelihood for the farmers who form more than 80 percent population of the country.

(3) The usefulness of the rainy season lies in the fact that human beings, beasts, cattle and birds get drinking water.

(4) The trees and plants depend on rains.

(5) The rains put an end to the extreme heat of summer.

(6) There is joy and pleasure with the coming of rains.

Its utility for Agriculture : There is much utility of rains for the occupation of Agriculture. Though Indian agriculture has been called dependent on rains, yet we should be grateful to God for His mercy. India is a big country where agriculture is the main occupation of the people. If rains are enough, the crops grow well. On the other hand, if rains faill, the crops also failed. With this reason irrigational facitilies should be developed. There should be more tubewells and other water sources.

Its utility for drinking water : The rainy reason in India is highly useful. It provides drinking water to human beings. It also provides drinking watgr to birds, beasts and cattle. Water, according to Sir C. V. Raman is the elexir of life. If there it no water, there cannot be any life. With this reason there is much utility of rains for drinking water.

The Curse of Rainy Season : Alongwith many advantages of rainy season, it also has its curse. If there are excessive rains, or flood, there is much destruction. The crops are destroyed. The houses fall. The cattle are washed with water. There is widespread loss and destruction. Floods lead to famine. The dangers and losses are vast on such occasions.

Conclusion : Whatever may be the good, or bad of the rainy season, it is the most useful and most essential of all the seasons in India. It is related closely with the life of human beings, beasts, cattle, birds, trees and plants.

93. Experiences of a Rainy Day

Introduction : It was on last Monday when I had the thrilling experiences of my life. It was a cause of the fight between life and death. I can never forget it. As I remember it, I immediately shudder with fear and excitement.

The Rainy Day : It began to rain heavily on last Monday. It was a day in August. The rains had fallen for several days. After a continuous rainfall of four days, the rain stopped. There were no chances of further rainfall. With that reason I started to my school. My school was three miles from my village.

My Journey to the School : I was so poor, that I could not make any other arrangement. I started from my house to my school only on foot. There was a river on the way. I crossed it by swimming. I was an expert swimmer. After crossing the river I again walked on foot. On that day it was very pleasant to walk on food. The wind was blowing fine. I reached the school gate in no time.

The School was Closed : As soon as I entered the school gate, I found the students coming out of the class rooms. The attendance was very thin, so the headmaster had announced it a rainy day. This was the first rainy day of the

session. The teachers had asked the headmaster that he should declare it a holiday.

The Happiness of the Students : The students were very happy. Their freedom from study was their main cause of happiness. Their joy knew no bounds. I also became very happy. I had forgotten the labour of my journey. Soon I decided to return home with a happy mood. The idea of holiday gave me much pleasure. It was a matter of common joy.

The Return Journey : In a happy mood I made a return journey from my school to my house. I was feeling the joy of a holiday. I was in deep thoughts when I was walking on foot. It was a happy return journey. I was also keeping free and happy ideas. Just then I arrived at the river. I thought of crossing it by swimming.

My Swimming into the River : I had the happy idea of reaching my house. I was swimming fast. Though it was my second swimming, yet I was not feeling tired. I was facing the opposite wind boldly. Really it was an exercise. I was doing it with courage. I had reached the middle of the river by swimming.

The Snake in the River: As I swam into the middle of the river, I was much frightened. Its reason was clear. A big snake was advancing at me. It seemed that it was coming to bite me. Soon I turned side ways. I tried to avoid the snake. I changed my course. Even then I did not find myself free from the danger of the snake. Out of fear I closed my eyes for a moment. Soon I opened them. On opening my eyes I found that the snake had changed its course.

My Safe Escape : It was only God's grace. I thanked God that He had saved me from the mouth of death. Soon I doubled my swimming speed. In a short time I reached the bank of the river. I had escaped by the mercy of God. With a happy heart I again walked on foot from the bank of the river to my house.

The Arrival at the House : On my arrival to the house I told all about my new experiences. My mother wept with tears of joy. My father distributed sweets.. All the family

members were very happy. I was happy for my safe return. It was a strange idea.

Conclusion : From that day I ever remained careful in swimming the river. I could not never forget that incident in my life. It was a memorable event. From that day my faith in God became stronger.

94. Compulsory Military Training

What is Military Training ? Military training means to give training of the use of arms to the civilians and students. The aim of military training is that the people of a particular country may face a foreign attack. Winston Churchill of England and Adolf Hitler of Germany put this idea into practice.

The Need of Military Training in India : India became free on 15th August, 1947. Since then we have seen three wars. The first war was fought between India and China in 1962 The other two wars took place twice between India and Pakistan in 1965 and 1971-72 respectively. Such foreign attacks have made us realize the need of military preparations. Along with it is equally essential and useful. In the case of a foreign attack such trained persons prove very useful.

The Advantages of Military Training : For a poor country like India military training has many advantages India cannot maintain a huge reuglar army. The financial means of the country are limited. The persons who are given military training can be called easily and soon. The other advantages from military training are briefly described in the following lines.

The Second line of Defence : A second line of defence is created and trained In the case of war. such trained persons can take the place of active soldiers. Its reason is that they are well trained in the use of arms. They remain at the back of the fighting soldiers. The defence of the country is well strengthened. Such trained persons are an emergency force.

Physical Fitness : Military training develops physical fitness. The youngmen who undergo physical fitness find themselves fit in their body. They can run easily and remain active in their work. Their regular training is a good exercise.

Such advantage of physical fitness and activity has great importance.

Mental Alertness : It is a common saying that 'a sound mind lives in a sound body.' If we have sound health, we can also be mentally alert. Both mind and body are closely related. With regular military training young persons become mentally alert and bright. For the proper development of body and mind military training is very useful.

Development of Discipline : Discipline is the basic need of military life. In the same way there is much need and importance of military training with the virtue of discipline. The young persons who undergo military training are much disciplined. They remain punctual on their appointments. They learn the habit of regularity. By virtue of discipline they get true success in their life.

Duties and Rights : The young persons who undergo military training learn other virtues also. They are very aware of their duties. They perform their duties in a dutiful way. They are equally conscious about their rights. They demand only those rights. They demand only those rights which they deserve. Such persons know well that rights and duties go together.

Service of Motherland : The regular military training teaches them the virtue of service to their motherland. They learn patriotism. Their motherland is the highest for them. They remain ready to die in the service of their motherland. Military training teaches them this virtue. They practise it. They become true lovers of their motherland.

Development of Character : Character is the most essential element of human life. If character is lost, all is lost. If character is high, a man's life really becomes high. Without character there is nothing in life. The proper development of character is made through military training. Such training proves useful and helpful in future life.

National Integration : The people should know the value of national integration. It can be possible only with military training. Those young persons who undergo milltary training regard their country at the topmost. Their own interests become less important. They can make even a

matchless sacrifice. They can lay down their lives. Such national unity is a great advantage.

Development of Certayn Virtues : There are some other virtues which are developed by military training. It also develops a sense of obedience. It pays them much in their life. Such persons practise 'Simple living and high thinking.' They live and die for their country and countrymen. They give up selfishness. They learn the virtue of selflesshness. With this reason it has advantages.

Disadvantages of Military Training : Though military training has many advantages, it has also certain disadvantages. If young persons undergo military training, there develops over-enthusiasm. The atmosphere of war mindedness develops. If young persons know the use of arms, more crimes are committed.

Conclusion : In India, military training is the need of the hour. Our country needs it for the sake of better discipline. The love of motherland is supreme.

95. A River in Flood

Introduction : There are three main seasons in India They are summer, winter and rainy period. The rainy season comes between summer and winter. Though rainy season gives water for the fields, human belngs, other living creatures. plants and trees., yet this water in the form of a flood is dangerous.

The Rainy Season : It was the month of August. The rainy season was in its full force. From the beginning it used to rain heavily. There were reports of heavy rains throughout the northern India. The people were worried much. Even the men of money were careful. There were preparations to meet the situation from many sides.

The Danger of the Flood : Floods were coming into several rivers of the country. The level of the river Jamuna was constantly rising at Delhi. Warnings were given for its rise both at Mathura and Agra. The people of the city who daily went to see the rising level of the river felt clearly the danger of the flood in Agra.

The Flood Actually Came : It was one night when the

river water crossed the danger point. It rose five feet above the danger point. The water of the flood entered the neighbouring areas of the river. One-fourth part of the old city of Agra was under water. The worst affected area was of Belanganj where the flood water was ten feet high.

The Description of the Flood : The flood affected area was already vacated. The inhabitants were given shelter in educational institutions and 'Dharamshalas.,' They took their ornaments and other valuables with them. They were compelled to leave most of their luggage in their houses. They put it at the highest place. They left it at the mercy of God. In most of the areas the flood water had entered the houses. In the Belanganj area the first floor of the houses was totally under water. The cattle of the people were left there., They were left at the mercy of God. The swimmer helped the people in reaching their shelters. Some of them charged highly for doing it. It was a fearful scene. There was water and water on all sides.

Relief and Rescue Work : The government and social organisations did useful relief and rescue work. At relief camps they remained on duty day and night. Flour, cooked food and other eatables were freely distributed. At all relief centres there were posted police parties. They were posted for the safety and help of the flood affected people. The policemen did useful and admirable work in saving several drowning children and disabled old persons. The District officers paid regular visits to these relief centres. They heard the sorrows of the people. They helped them more and more. The social workers also did much useful and essential relief work.

After Effects : There were serious after effects of this dangerous flood. A large number of poor persons became homeless. Their houses had fallen down due to fearful flood. There were also some persons whose shops had fallen down. They lost their means of livelihood. Many cattle had died. Too much luggage was lost. Disease spread after the flood. All this caused much sorrow.

Conclusion : Rainy season comes and goes. There is much sorrow and suffering if there is flood somewhere. The people lose their houses, cattle, crops and much household luggage. Disease which comes after flood proves more harmful

All relief work remains inadequate because the suffering and destruction are huge and untold.

96. The Best Ways of Spending Holidays

Introduction : Study and holidays are two different things for students. Though there is much advantage of study, yet students feel the need of holidays. It is needed for them. Its reason is that 'all work and no play makes Jach a dull boy.' Holidays please all students.

The Importance of Holidays : There is a great importance of holidays. All students work hard for their study. They work harder when their examinations are near. After such hard work in their examinations all students get holidays. They become very happy when holidays are declared. It is the time for their recreation. It is also a time for their rest and relaxation. It is a period for their freedom.

Recreation and Instruction : Both recreation and instruction are necessary in holidays. After work and study, there is much need of recreation. They have enough leisure. They can make light reading. They can play games and sports. They can make pleasure tours. They can get instruction, too, in holidays. They can read some good and great books. They can prepare notes. They can learn much from such books.

The Morning Programme : In holidays, students are free from their reading and writing. They are not to go to their books and colleges. They can make a regular programme of morning walking. They can take exercise. They can rub oil on their body. They can practise 'Yoga.' They can practise the golden principle, 'early to bed and early to rise.' If they pass their morning time in such programme they can make their physical development. They will also make mental development. It shall give an aid to their development of personality.

Indoor Games : In their vacation, there is much heat. They are compelled to remain into the house for a longer period of the day time. Its simple reason is that May and June are the hottest months of the year The students can pass their time in door games. Their games may be chess, carrom, etc. They can also take part in some pet hobbies like those

of stamp-collecting, or coin-collecting. In the morning and evening they can do the work of gardening.

The Study of Chosen Books : In their holidays the students are free from their routine study. They have not to do regular reading and writing. They are not given any home work. In such hours of leisure they can study some chosen books. For this, they should choose some good and great books. They should be written by great and popular writers. They can understand such books. They can learn much from them. They can make their improvement. They can practise good things.

Games and Sports : Games and sports are a good past-time. Extra energy can be utilized in games and sports. Their time will not be wasted. They will be free from all types of mischief. They will make the development of their body and mind. They will learn new things. They will get enough pleasure. They will learn the virtues of group life, obedience and discipline. Thus, games and sports will prove highly useful to the students. Their time shall be well-utilized.

Other Evening Programme : The students can carry on other evening programmes in their holidays. They can go to meet their friends, dear ones and relatives in the evening. They can go for a walk. They can go to a public library for reading newspapers and magazines. They can go and sit in a public park for a change. They can take part in some religious gathering. They can do some social work. They can pass some time in meditation.

Pleasure trips : Trips and tours are also very useful in the life of students. With this reason they are very essential. Such trips and tours teach more than books. It is a living education. It is the best type of instruction. They can get practical knowledge when they meet different types of men, women and children in the course of their journey. They get practical wisdom. They remain alert in their journey. They come in the contact of Nature. They see beautiful rivers and mountains. They see important historical buildings. They enjoy other beautiful scenes. Such pleasure trips and tours are much needed. They are the salt of life.

Conclusion : If the holidays are passed in the above noted ways, the students can get the real pleasure of their life.

They can learn many good things. They can see many beautiful things. They can certainly make their lives better and happier.

97. Post Office

Introduction : The services of an Indian post office are essential and useful. An Indian post office is well known for its utility and integrity. An Indian post office was founded in the country by the British Empire. It is an important means of communication these days.

In the Past : In the past messages were sent with much difficulty. They were sent by human messengers.. They were also sent by horse riders. They had to pass through dense forests. They had to bear heavy rain and much heat. They had to travel through dark nights. Sometimes, they were eaten up by wild beasts. Sometimes they were looted on the way. The messages were not taken early and safely. Seeing such difficulties the British made necessary improvements in the country.

The Different Functions of a Post Office : An Indian post office has been serving the needs of the hour in the country. The news of different persons through written letters are carried from one part of the country to the other parts. The people send money through postal money orders. The different functions of a post office are described in detail in the following lines :

The Sending of Mail : A large number of post cards, envelopes and inland letters are taken from one part of the country to the other. They carry different type of news and messages They may be about marriages, deaths, births, services, examinations and general welfare. There are also express letters. Even registered letters and parcels are sent. The registered letters guarantee safe delivery of letters. etc. Different articles of light weight are sent through ordinary and registered parcels.

The Money Transactions : An Indian post office is an important means of money transaction. First of all, the people send their money through postal money orders. They send it to their near and dear ones. Postal orders are also

used in place of money. An Indian post office also does the work of a bank. The people can deposit their money in saving bank account in a post office. They can withdraw their money in the hour of need. Such saving accounts are of much importance in the rural area. There are no banks. The people also buy postal saving certificates for fixed years. They get higher rate of interest.

Telegrams : The people can send their news and messages through telegrams. There are two types of telegrams. There are ordinary telegrams. There are also express telegrams which take messages at an urgent speed. Express telegrams can be sent even on Sundays and holidays. Many telegrams are sent by the government offices and businessmen daily.

Telephone Service : As a greater facility of communication even telephone services are available in big cities. The people can make public calls through a post offiee. They do so against a fixed rate of payment. Such telephone services are of much utility. The people can contact other needed persons and talk to them.

Utility and Integrity : An Indian post office has great utility. Its utility is equal to the people both of towns and villages. Its utility is much in the rural area. There it is also like the bank of the village people. An Indian post office is also known for its integrity. It is said an Indian post office and the British police are world famous for their honesty and dutifulness.

Conclusion : The service conditions of the postal employees should be improved. They are far from satisfactory. Then they can work with greater efficiency. Then an Indian post office shall play its ueeful role in a better way.

98. Health is Wealth

Introduction : A healthy man can do his work well. He can achieve much success in his life. A school student who has good health can read more attentively. He can read for a longer period of time. He can get more marks in his examination. In the same way, a healthy man can do his work with greater success. Physical and mental health are

inter-related. It is a popular saying that 'a healthy mind lives in a healthy body.'

Health is the greatest Wealth : It is a decided fact that health is the greatest wealth. A healthy man enjoys true happiness. Riches are inferior to sound health. A rich man with poor health cannot be happy. He cannot take his food well. Nor he can enjoy other things. A poor man with sound health lives a carefree and happy life. He is free from all hurry and worry. Really health is the supreme wealth. It is superior to all worldly things.

Different ways to develop Health : If health is so important, it should be developed in the best way. For this, there is the need of regular exercise. It shall bring about need of regular exercise. It shall bring about needed physical and mental development. There is an equal need of nourishing food. Adequate rest and sleep are also needed. Good thoughts and good acts help in physical and mental health.

Regular Physical Exercise : Regular physical exercise is much needed both for physical and mental health. Children play and run all day. Thus they undertake enough exercise. For young persons, regular physical exercise is need of the hour. Walking is the best exercise for older. persons. It should be remembered that regularity in exercise is much needed.

Nourishing Food : The second necessary thing for sound health is nourishing food. In India, both children and grown-up persons are weak in their body and mind. Its reason is that the do not get nourishing food. It is their great misfortune.

If health is the greatest wealth, it must be kept sound. It must be developed under all conditions. Milk, butter, fruits and green vegetables, etc. must be taken in adequate quantity.

Good Thoughts : One's thoughts make a great effect on the mind and body, with this reason, it is necessary that all children and grown up persons should keep good thoughts. For this, we should read good books. We should pass our time in the company of good persons. All such things prove useful and paying in our life.

Adequate rest and sleep : Alongwith regular work and exercise, there is an equal need of enough rest and sleep. After rest, we become fit for work again. Sleep gives much

relaxation. It removes tiredness. It helps in restoring energy. With fresh energy we can work well again. It is a natural division. God has given us night only to take rest and sleep which help in our true health.

Conclusion : 'Health is wealth' is a true saying. The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. The government should see that all children get nourishing food. Games, sports and physical exercise should be the part of school curriculum. With their sound mental and physical health they can become useful.

99. Work is Worship

Introduction : A great English writer named Carlyle has asserted the great significance of work. Again Rabindra Nath Tagore has repeated the same idea in his great book, "Gitanjali." In a short poem named "Leave this Chanting." he has said that old-type of worship is useless. God does not live in the dark corner of a temple. God actually lives with workers and road-builders. According to Tagore "Work is the greatest worship."

'**An Empty Mind is a Devil's Workshop**': It is a common saying that 'an empty mind is a devil's workshop. A person who has no work to do keeps only evil thoughts. He wastes his time thoughtlessly. He moves in bad company. He does bad acts. Neither he knows the great value of time, nor he makes a good use of it. On the other hand, if a person, has good work to do, he makes a useful use of his time. With this reason it is bad to be idle Time is running fast, we should be careful.

The Great Importance of work : It is true that there is great importance of work in our life. No great work can be done without hard and regular work. Really. it is as important and essential as air which we breath te live. To make one's family happy, all the family members should do their allotted work well. Secondly, social progress is possible only with a united work. No country can make real progress with hard work. This discussion clearly shows the great value of work for all persons and at all places.

The Examples of Greatmen : The examples of great

men show the great value of work. All great men achieve success in their life only by doing hard and regular work. Alexander was a great world conquerer. He was in the habit of doing difficult things. He hated even the word 'impossible.' He wept when he did not find any more countries to conquer. In the same way Edward Gibbon was a great historian. He worked hard in writing and completing his famous book. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." After finishing it he felt sorry for hraving no more for his writing. Jawaharlal Nehru gave the slogan 'Aaram Haram Hai' (Rest is sin), Lal Bahadur Shastri was the personification of hard work.

Work Brings Success : Work brings success in all fields of life. Really work is the basis of success. We have heard that slow and steady wins the race. If we go on working hard regularly, we can certainly get success in our efforts. For example, great scientific discoveries and inventions are the result of regular labour. Man reached the moon after regular efforts. The Mount Everest was climbed up after repeated efforts. The Freedom Movement bore fruit under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. India became free on 15th August, 1947. All persons succeed after hard work.

Conclusion : The above discussion shows the great value of work in life. All of us should do hard work. We should work hard regularly. We can get success, happiness and contentment only after working hard regularly.

100. Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Introduction : India is a democratic republic. The post of the President is the highest in the country. Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy is the present President. He is the Sixth President. India became free on 15th August, 1947 when C. Rajagopalachari was made the first Governor-General of India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad had the privilege of being the first President of India. The other four Presidents between Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy were Dr. Radha Krishnan, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Sri V. V. Giri and Sri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

His Early Life : Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy's father was an agriculturist. He was born on May 19, 1913. He was

born in Illur village of district Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh. He received his early education in Theosophical School of Addiar in Madras. After that he received his higher education in Anantpur Arts College. He was married on June 19, 1935. His wife's name is Srimati Nagar Thanamma. In his early life he remained gentle and happy. He had the qualities of clear decision, wisdom and determination.

His Part in the Freedom Movement: Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy gave up his education in 1931. He did so only to take part in the Freedom Movement of the country. His college education had no appeal for him. It was because of his deep love for his country. After leaving the college he organized "Youth League" and took part in other national and freedom activities. The Students' Satyagraha Movement made him popular. He was elected the General Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee when he was only 25 years old. He remained on that post for ten years. During the period of 1940 and 1945, he was kept in jail for most of the time. In 1942, he was released only for some time. It was in 1946 when he was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly. He also worked as the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly. After freedom of the country he was made the member of the Constituent Assembly in 1947.

His Later Political Career: Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddi worked as a Minister of undivided Madras State between 1949 and 1951. To contest the election of the President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee he resigned his ministership. Though he was elected, yet resigned the post due to the sad death of his five-year old son. Later, he was persuaded to take back his resignation. In 1952, he was elected the Member of Rajya Sabha. In 1953, he joined the Ministry of T. Prakashmam as Deputy Chief Minister. 1955, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to work as Deputy Chief Minister under B. Gopala Reddi. In October 1956, he was elected the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. In 1959, he became the President of Indian National Congress. In March 1962, he again became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. In June 1964, he was appointed the Minister for Steel and Mines. He also worked as a Minister under Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Prime Ministership from January 1966 upto March 1967. On March 17, 1967, he was elected the

Speaker of Lok Sabha. In July 1969, he gave his resignation from the post of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. He did so to take part in the historic election of Presidentship against Sri V. V. Giri. He was defeated and remained away from active politics.

His Presidentship : The Congress government fell at the centre after the General Elections in the country. Janta Party won the elections and made government at the centre on March 26, 1977. Sri Reddy was elected the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Soon he resigned the post to contest the election of the President of the country. He won it by a heavy majority. It was on July 21, 1977 when he was elected the sixth President of India. Since then he has been working on this post. He has been performing his duties most faithfully to the country. On many occasions he expressed his free hearty feelings. He often asked his countrymen to live simple life. They should have high thoughts. They should work hard for the development of the villages.

Conclusion : Sri Ready is the true patriot of his motherland. He is the best example of 'Simple living and high thinking.' He expressed his desire to live in a small house. Its reason is that he does not believe in show. He is very gentle. It is the hearty desire of our respected President that our country should make progress, the people should live in peace. They should be really happy.

LETTERS

1. Write an application to the Headmaster of the School asking for necessary information and prospects for admission in the ninth class.

Ans.

B-32, Pratap Nagar
Agra-2 (Pin-282002)
Dated May 5, 1980

To
The Head Master,
St. Johns High School.
Agra—3

Sir,

Most respectfully I have to write for your information and kind action the following :

This year I have passed class VIII as a student of the Junior Board High School in the first division. Now I intend to take admission in your School in class IX.

I request you to kindly send a copy of your School prospectus wirh the necessary information. A blank admission form may also kindly be sent. I am requesting you this to know the exact date and time of admission and the necessary qualifying test. I shall also know the date of interview.

I am herewith sending rupees two by the money order for necessary despatch. It is the cost of prospectus, etc.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
Sanjaya Saxena

Note : The prospectus and the necessary information may kindly be sent at the above-noted address which is written at the right top.

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2. Write a letter to your father, describing your experiences on your first day at School.

Ans.

St. Johns School
Agra Dated July 30, 1980

Respected Father,

At last the long Summer Vacation came to an end. The school and colleges are opened. My school is also opened. It was a matter of joy and nervousness. Its only reason was that I was to enter the school as a new student.

As I entered the school gate, I was much impressed by the grand building and high gate of the school. After entering the gate I found that it was a double-storeyed building. There are long Verandahs in front of the rooms. To the right of the school gate there is Principal's office and general office. To the left of the gate there is the grand school library.

There is a beautiful garden in the centre of the school compound. It has beautiful flowers, small plants and four 'Asoka' trees at the four corners of the garden. There is a fountain in the centre of the garden.

Sri S. B. Banerji is the principal of the school. He is well qualified. He is kind-hearted. He is also a good administrator. He maintains an ideal discipline in the school. Our school is famous for ideal discipline and high results. All the teachers are well qualified. Mr. Sinha is my class teacher. He talked to me about my result and family. I have grown into friendship with some of my classmates. The students look neat and tidy. The other lower class employees are very dutiful. They keep the school neat and clean.

There are well decorated class-rooms. Even sixty students can sit in each class at a time comfortably. There are big science laboratories. They are well-equipped. A big play ground is attached with the school building. Our school is equally famous far and near for games and sports.

If you come here, you will be happy to meet the Principal, my class teacher and other teachers. You will be happy to see our school. If you find time, please come.

Kindly convey my regards to mother. Love to dear Neetu and Sheetu.

Kindly drop a letter in reply.

Your Obedient and loving son,
Mahesh

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3. Write an application to the Headmaster of your School for granting you concession in your fee.

Ans.

Agra—2 (Pin 282002)
Dated August 8, 1980.

To

The Headmaster.
The Government High School.

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to submit the following for your information and kind action.

I am a student of class X-B in your school. I am too poor to continue my study without your help. I am the son of a poor primary school teacher. His income is fixed and limited.

His total monthly income is rupees three hundred sixty-five only. He has no other source of income.

My father maintains a large family of ten members. There are three sisters, two brothers, father, mother. grandfather and grand mother. A widow sister of my father also lives with us. It is a hard nut to crack to maintain such a big family. All the five brothers and sisters are studying in schools and colleges. I can continue my study only if you kindly grant me concession in fee.

I may add for your kind information that I am a meritorious student. I secured first division with distinction in English and Mathematics in the VIIIth class examination. I stood first among all the successful students of the district. I again secured first position among all the students in class IX last year. I assure you that this year I shall pass with first division and with some position. But I cannot do so without your kind help.

I may add for your information that I take keen interest in games and sports. I am the member of the College Foot. ball and Hockey eleven. These two games are my pet games. I may say that the students of my school praise me for my accurate and fine game. I take part in races and jumps. Last year, I got prizes for one mile race and high jump.

I am in the good books of my teachers. They like me and love me both for my brilliant results and games and sports. I am happy for their kindness.

In the end I reguest you to kindly grant me full freeship in fee. It shall be your kind act. It shall help me to continue my study.

I find no words to express my gratitude in advance.

I am,
Your Most Obedient Pupil
Sant Lal Class X-B

Dated 8-8-1980

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3. Write an application to the Headmaster of your school for granting you leave.

Ans.

Darya Ganj, New Delhi
Dated Feb. 10, 1980.

To

The Headmaster,
D. A. V. Higher Secondary School.

Sir,

Most respectfully I have to request your good self to kindly grant me six days leave for me. Its urgent and genuine condition is given below

I may inform you for your kind information and necessary action that the marriage of my elder sister shall take place on 12th February, 1980.

Though I am very conscious of my loss of study, yet there is no other alternative. I am the only male member in my family to help my father. You know well, that heavy and long preparations are made in the marriage of a Hindu girl. At the same time my father is a man who is very busy.

Under these conditions I request to kindly grant me six days' leave i.e. from February 10, 1980 up to February 15, 1980. I shall feel much oblized for your consideration and kind action.

Thanking you in advance.

I am,
Yours Obedient Pupil
Ramesh Sinha Class XIB

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5. **Write an application to the Headmaster of your school making him a request for remission of your fine.**

Ans.

Dated October 10, 1979.

To

The Head Master,
M. D. Jain Higher Secondary School.
Moti Katra, Agra

Subject : The Request for Remission of fine.

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to say the following about the above noted subject:

I am a student of class X-C of your school. I have been fined Rs. twenty-five by my English teacher, Sri S. N. Dubey. He has fined me for not sitting in the monthly English test.

Now I bring to your kind notice the actual reasons for which I could not take the monthly English test. On the day of the test, my father suddenly fell seriously ill. He had a heart attack. My mother and I rushed to the hospital for his medical aid and treatment.

My elder brother who is a medical representative was out on his tour. There was none in the family except me to look after him. Only under such emergent conditions I could not come to the school. Nor I could sit in the monthly English test.

I am sure that my English teacher should have fined Rs. twentyfive only under a misunderstanding. He should have done so on the basis of the wrong report of some of my classmates. If he had known the cause of my absence from the test he would have not fined me so heavily.

Now I request you for the remission of the fine. My case is genuine. I am sure you would kindly do so.

I shall feel highly obliged for your greatly kind act.

Yours Most Obedient Pupil
Janeshwar
Class X-C

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6. Write an application to your School Headmaster for issuing you a character certificate.

Ans.

To

The Headmaster,
Govt. High School,
Agra.

Sir.

With due respect I beg to submit that I had been a student of your institution from class VI up to Class X for a period of five years from July 1975 upto June 1980.

Most respectfully I have to request you to kindly issue me a character certificate cum testimonial. I stand in need for the same for my further technical education. I have to submit the same alongwith my admission card in the Technical College.

I shall also be producing a copy of the same for my fee-concession and Government scholarship.

I may kindly submit the following details for your information and kind act. I find no words of gretitude for your kind act.

In this connection, I may add that I passed the High School Examination from the U. P. Board in the year 1980. I secured first division with distinction in English, Science and Mathematics. I topped the list of all successful students of the students. Thus I have to win the gold medal which you give as a reward to the top class student in the High School Examination every year. I can certainly say that thus I have added to the reputation of my school, teachers and parents. It is a matter of pleasure and satisfaction to me, too.

I may add for your information that I also took a keen interest in games and sports during my stay in the school. I was the member of the first eleven both in the school Football and Hockey teams. Several times, I was awarded prizes for my excellent game.

During my stay in the school I took keen interest in sports also. I won prices in races, high jump and long jump. In Class X I was deelared the Sports Champion of the school. It was a red-letter-day for me when I was awarded the distinguished prize by you.

With due respect I may request your good self that all the above noted facts and details may kindly be mentioned therein. I shall feel obliged for your consideration and kind action.

Yours Obediently
Anil Kumar Agarwal
Class X-B

Dated July 18, 1980

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7. Write a letter to your friend describing the Inspector's visit to your School.

Ans.

B—32, Pratap Nagar, Agra
Dated January 15, 1980

My dear Suresh,

In your last letter you asked me to write to you the visit of

the Inspector to my school. The Inspector, Sri J. P. Singh paid a visit to our School on December 20, 1980. I am describing the same to you in the following lines :

The Inspector of Schools arrived exactly at 10 A. M. He was warmly welcomed by the Headmaster and some teachers at the School gate. It was the prayer time, so he was taken to the prayer-ground. All the school students had gathered there for their morning prayer. Seeing him on the stage, all the students welcomed him by clapping. Soon the school prayer was sung. The students gave a fine demonstration of mass P. T. At the end, the National Anthem was sung in one sweet voice. This morning programme was really very impressive. It pleased him and impressed him. The Head Master spoke a few words in his welcome. It was a fine moment.

After the school prayer, the Inspector was taken to the Headmaster's office. There he was offered tea and light refreshment. The students went to their classes. The first period started and all the teachers came to their classes in time. They looked smart and well-prepared. The students were quite and well-disciplined. The whole school atmosphere looked changed and well-improved. Everything was neat and clean. The class-rooms, too, were neat and clean. They were well-decorated with charts, calendars and the pictures of greatmen. The furniture of the class-rooms was well arranged. The black boards had been recently painted.

The Inspector took the round and began the inspection of the classes. The Headmaster and assistant Headmaster accompanied him up to the different classes for his guidance. He was of gentle and pleasing nature. The teachers were not actually afraid of inspection. Its reason was that they were in the know of his good and gentle nature.

In the course of inspection, the Inspector also came to my class. It was English period. Sri R. P. Saxena who is a good and expert teacher of English was teaching English. He continued his teaching when the Inspector sat on the last seat in the class. He was impressed by the good teaching of our English teacher. He also checked written work which was complete and well checked. Then he came to the front side of the class. He asked some questions in English from the students. The students of my class gave correct answers. He

asked me a question on Ravindranath Tagore. I gave him a correct answer. He praised all of us.

Soon his inspection came to a close, He was sent off by the Headmaster and the members of the staff. The Headmaster declared holiday for the following day. All the students became happy.

Please convey my regards to your parents and love to younger brother and sister. Please write your welfare in reply.

Yours Sincerely
Shailendra

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8. Write a letter to your father asking for money.

Dated September 10, 1979

Ans.

25, Hewett Hostel
Government High School Agra

Respected Father,

With due respects I may write that this letter finds you and all the family members well. I am sure that they are in the best of health and happiness. I am worried that I have not received your letter of welfare for a long time. I request you to post a letter of welfare at the earliest.

The session has already started and the teaching work is in full swing. I may inform you that I have been working hard at my study. At present, I stand in dire need of money. I, therefore, request you to kindly send me two hundred rupees by money order at the earliest. I am writing the major details of an extra expenditure in the previous month.

It was in the month of August that I deposited fifty rupees as my Board's examination fee which our school charges in advance. I purchased an Oxford English Dictionary, an Atlas and some other books and exercise books. They were needed as the teachers give us a lot of home work.

Now I am short of money and need it to pay the mess charges and school fee for August payable in September. Please send me money early.

Please pay my respect to the mother. Love to all youngers.

Your Obedient Son
Mohan

9. Write a letter to your father describing therein the help rendered by you in a fire accident.

Ans.

45, Sunderlal Hostel,
D. A. V. Higher Sec. School
Daryaganj, Delhi.
Dated January 16, 1980.

Respected Father,

Much time has passed since I wrote you my last letter. Nor have I received a letter of welfare from your side. I am much worried about the welfare of you all. I pray to the Almighty that all of you are happy and well.

Through this letter I am writing to you a sad event. It is about the fire which caught the books and furniture of my neighbour. Sushil who is also my class mate.

It was the night of 12th January. The time was 10·30 P.M. I was preparing to go to bed. All of a sudden, Sushil called me for his help at the highest pitch of his voice saying. "Fire, Fire ! " Without any loss of time I rushed to his room. I was much shocked to see that his books and furniture were burning under high flames.

As soon as I saw the sad sight, I called other students of the hostel for putting out the fire. Many students came out of their rooms in no time. The Superintendent of the hostel also arrived there soon. He called the mess servants.

The mess servants and some students threw buckets of water over the burning fire. They tried their best to put out the fire. I helped in dragging out some clothes and bedding of Sushil. Really all the students were making their best efforts to put out the fire. Within thirty minutes the fire was totally put out. Though it was a dangerous fire but it could not spread further. Its main cause was that the walls of the room were cemented. The fire could not spread further.

Though there was a huge loss of money, material and study books for Sushil, yet all the students of the hostel made an equal contribution for his help. It was a good and co-operative act. I myself helped him by giving him some of his books. It was a part of my duty.

The cause of fire was that the burning lamp overturned and the oil spread. The books and exercise books which were lying about caught fire. Sushil felt nervous and could not do anything. After it his furniture caught fire and was soon reduced to ashes. I had the satisfaction of helping him in the hour of need. I did my duty well.

Kindly convey my respects to the mother. Love to younger brother and sister.

Your Obedient Son
Chandra

10. Write a letter to your father about your liking new friend.

Ans.

25, New Hostel,
Marwari H. S. School,
Nai Sarak, Delhi
Dated July 31, 1979.

Respected Father,

Received your kind letter Yesterday and noted the contents thereof with pleasure. It gives me much pleasure and satisfaction whenever I received and read your letter.

I have to inform you that the rooms in our hostel are double seated rooms. My room partner is Jitendra Singhal. Though I have already some good friends, yet Jitendra is an ideal friend among them all. He is my new friend and I like him most. He is described in the following lines :

Jitendra Singhal is the son of an eminent educationist. His father is the Principal in an Intermediate College in Ghaziabad. He is the true son of a true father. He is very studious. He comes to the school in time. He reads regularly. He does his home work in time. I have learnt many things from him. He stands first in his class every year.

Jitendra takes part regularly in games and sports. He knows well that a 'healthy mind lives in a healthy body.' He does so in practice. He is a good player of hockey and cricket.

These are the reasons that I like him as my ideal friend. He has many virtues.

Pay my respects to the mother and love to dear Sharad.

Your Affectionate Son
Virendra

11. Write a letter to your mother complaining of the bad food in your hostel.

Ans.

5, Sir Sunderlal Hostel,
Govt. Higher Sec. School,
Allahabad.
Dated October 10, 1979.

Respected Mother,

I am writing this letter to you after a long gap. I have received two letters from your side. I hope that you should be angry with me. I may inform you that there was no fault of mine. I had stomach trouble for some days. Some other students of the hostel had the same stomach trouble. Really our stomach trouble was due to the bad food in our mess continuously for a pretty long time.

The contractor of our hostel mess was supplying adulterated foodgrain of low quality. He was doing so for a long time. There was no taste in our food. The hostel students began to feel unwell. Many of us suffered from the stomach trouble.

Now we have informed both the Hostel Superintendent and the Principal of the School about the low and bad quality of food served in the hostel. Both of them have promised to appoint a new contractor. We hope that the conditions would soon improve.

Please convey my due regards to the father and loving pat to the baby.

Your Affectionate Son
Madan

12. Write a letter to your elder brother on his recovery from illness.

Ans.

A-225, Lajpat Nagar,
New-Delhi—24
Dated September, 1979.

Respected Brother.

Received a letter from your side only yesterday. It was written to me by the father. It gave me utmost pleasure to note that you have recovered now from your long illness. Though typhoid which lasted for a long period is a dangerous

disease, yet it is pleasing to hear of your recovery from its grip.

I am very happy because you have suffered much. You should have suffered both physically and mentally. I am sure that you should have become very lean and thin. Now you should drink milk regularly. You should also take fruit juice. You should take complete rest till you are well-recovered. you should take only light diet.

Though I had a desire to come personally, yet I am not getting any leave because of heavy work. I shall come home when I find time and get leave. You will kindly excuse me for not coming now.

Please convey my regards to the father and mother. Please speak love and blessing to Titu and Rani. Please request the father to write the welfare of all family members at an early date.

Your Sincerely
Jitendra

13. Write a letter to your younger brother with your advice on his choice of a profession.

Ans.

G-185/186, D.C.M. Quarters
Line No 9, Kishanganj,
Delhi—6 (110006)
Dated July 15, 1980

My Dear Suresh,

It is a matter of pleasure and satisfaction to get a letter of welfare from home. This time I am extremely happy to read from your letter of your grand success in the High school Examination of 1980. It is a matter of great pleasure that you have passed the High School Examination with first division and with distinction in Mathematics and English. Your result shows that really you are one of the brilliant students.

You have asked my advice regarding your choice of a profession. In my opinion you should make an aim to become an engineer in your life. It is only through such an eminent profession that you can make your life successful.

You have Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, English and

drawing as your subjects. You can appear in the Roorkee Engineering Entrance Examination which takes place in the second week of May. I am sure that you can secure success by your labour and intelligence.

Please pay my respects to the father and mother. Love to all younger brothers and sisters. Send a letter in reply.

Your Elder Brother
Her Prasad

14. Write a letter to your younger brother with an advice not to cut his classes.

Ans.

25, Malviya Nagar,
New-Delhi
Dated November 16, 1979

My Dear Harish,

I have not received any letter from your side for a long time. In my last letter I had asked you to write a letter at least once a week. You have not done so. You have not acted according to the advice of your own elder brother. Is it a good habit ?

Secondly, I received a letter from the father yesterday. He informed me that you had fallen into the habit of cutting your classes. He added that you had become irregular in going to your school.

Really it is a matter of anxiety. I may advise you to give up your this bad habit. It shall be harmful in your life. If you do not study seriously at this stage, your life shall become unhappy.

Alongwith this you should know that these are very hard days. The father is already under financial burden. If you go on cutting your classes, it shall be the cause of sorrow and suffering for all of us.

Now I hope that you will give up your bad habit. You must read attentively. Convey my respects to the parents and love to youngers.

Yours Affectionately
Jagdish.

15. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to be serious at his study.

Ans.

25, Railway Quarters,
Lodi Colony.
New-Delhi
Dated January 25, 1980

My Dear Pavan,

No letter of welfare has been received from your side for the last one month. It is a matter of anxiety for all of us. I had asked you to send your welfare at an early date at the time of your last visit. Now you should post a letter of your welfare immediately.

I received your result for your half yearly Examination yesterday. It has given me the greatest shock of my life. It is really a matter of sorrow and worry that you have failed badly in English and Mathematics. At the same time the report of the Principal should provn a warnlng to you. His report shows that neither you were regular nor serious in your study. It is really very bad.

Now I am asking you to be serious at your study. I am sure that you will pay your best attention. I advise you as your guardian when our father is not alive. If you pay full attention to your study you can make your career successful. If you do not do so, you will make your life unhappy and unsuccessful.

Write your letter of welfare early. Also inform me about your attention to your study,

Your Affectionately
Raman.

16. Write a letter to your friend inviting him for a Cinema show.

Ans.

25, Nehru Nagar,
Agra.
Dated May 5, 1980

My Dear Pratap,

I may write this letter with a fine proposal to you. Let us go together to enjoy a cinema show this evening. I am sure that you shall agree to my proposal and request.

You know that we were free from our annual Examination only yesterday. We remained busy for about a month. It was a period of worry and labour. We studied seriously and laboriously. In that period we thought of no recreation.

I propose to you to visit the Imperial Cinema where Shakespeare's famous tragedy "Othello" is being shown. The picture is attracting a record crowd. It is said that the actress who has played the role of Desdemona (the heroine) has impressed all the visitors. She has proved the personification of innocence. She gets the sympathy of all. Her role is most pathetic.

If you like you can take your elder sister with you. Being M. A. in English she can be our guide. I shall reach your house at 5·30 P. M. in my own Car.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours Sincerely
Jagat

17. Write reply letter to your friend accepting his proposal for a cinema show.

Ans.

B-41, Pratap Nagar,
Lohamandi, Agra—2.
Dated May 5, 1980

My Dear Jagat,

Received your letter dated May 5, 1980 and noted the contents with much pleasure. Your proposal to have a visit to a cinema show this evening is very fine. I was thinking the same.

I may inform you that I shall be fully ready by 5.30 P. M. I shall be waiting eagerly for your arrival. My elder sister, too has agreed to company us. She has agreed to tell us the story of "Othello" in advance. She has informed me that we shall enjoy a very fine film today.

Really you have made an excellent choice for this evening's pastime. After long labour and hard days we are in need of relaxation and recreation. My sister and I convey our thanks for a fine proposal. Again, you deserve more thanks for coming over to us to take us to the cinema hall.

Please convey our regards to your father and mother. Love to Binny an Sunita.

I once again convey my thanks.

Your Sincerely
Pratap.

18. Write a reply letter to your friend declining his invitation for a cinema show in the evening.

Ans.

B-41, Pratap Nagar,
Lohamandi, Agra—2
Dated May 5, 1980

My Dear Jagat,

Received your letter dated May 5, 1980 with your proposal for a cinema show this evening. Though recreation is much needed after the labour of examinations, yet I cannot go with you for the cinema show this evening. Its reason is that I am going to Kanpur with my father only this evening. I am going there to meet my uncle there. The father has his office work at Kanpur.

Both of us shall return from Kanpur on May 8, 1980. After that day I shall be free to go with you for a cinema show. My elder sister has appreciated the idea of seeing an English film. She, too, has agreed to go with us. She will guide us in the story.

On my return from Kanpur, I shall come to meet you at your residence. Then we shall discuss and decide to see a film in an evening.

Please convey my regards to your father and mother. Love to Binny and Sunita.

Yours Sincerely
Pratap.

19. Write a letter to your friend advising him to take part in games rather than to be a book worm.

Ans.

16, Malviya Nagar,
New Delhi.
Dated December 18, 1979

My Dear Ramesh,

It is a matter of worry that I have not received any letter from you for a long time. I fail to understand its cause.

Either you are too busy with your study, or you have forgotten me. I am sure that you will write your welfare to me with no further delay.

Your room partner Kishan has written a letter to me. I have received it only this morning. He has informed me that every time you remain busy in your study. You do not take part in games and sports. You do not even go for a walk either in the morning or in the evening. Such a situation has made me writea letteer only today. I have not delayed my advice.

Dear Ramesh, I may inform you that it is of no good to be a book-worm. Your study at all hours shall make you weak both in body and mind. You will start feeling sick and unwell.

You should know well that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' No make can do his work all the time without rest, recreation and play. A student who does not take part in games and sports cannot secure good marks and high position in his examination. Human body is a delicate machine. Like all other machines it needs oiling and greasing. Only by physical activity keeps us fit for fresh and more work.

You should also remember well that 'a sound mind lives in a Sound body.' With this reason it is very esseutial to keep your body fully healthy and fit. Now I advise you to do the following. You should practise it regularly. Then you will be able to study more successfully.

First of all. you should take part both in games and sports. In summer you can play football. It is a fine game. There is a lot of struggle throughout the game. A player gets chance fo r enough running. There is enough physical exercise. In winter you can play hockey. It is also a fine game.

You should take part regularly in sports also. You can take part in long jump and high jump. You should also go for a walk in the morning. Morning walk is the lightest and best exercise. There is no trouble for this. You can run a race in the school play ground in the morning when you go for a walk.

I am sure that you will act according to my advice. Please write your views. If you start playing games and regular walking, I shall be very happy.

Please pay my regards to your teachers.

Yours Sincerely
Jag Pal.

20. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to see the historical buildings at Agra.

Ans.

36, Gandhi Nagar,
Near Paliwal Park, Agra.
Dated 10th October, 1979.

My Dear Anil,

It is since long that no letter of welfare has been received from your side. This is a matter of worry for me and all my family members. If I do not receive your letter, I feel sad and worried. Now I request you to write me a letter of your welfare immediately. If you do so, I shall feel much obliged to you for your good act.

I have to write a good proposal to you. Dashehra vacations are coming nearer. In Agra, it is a tourists' season. A large number of foreign tourists come to Agra in this season. They come every year. They come to see the famous historical buildings of Agra. The Taj Mahal which is called the seventh wonder of the world is the greatest attraction of the tourists.

Agra is well-known throughout the world countries for its grand and great historical buildings. The Taj Mahal is the greatest glory of Agra. It is the pride of the people. The second great historical building is the Agra Fort which was built by great Akbar. The third important historical building is Sikandra which is the tomb of Akbar. It is a fine tomb. It is situated at about eight Kilometers from the main Agra city. The next important historical building is Etmauddaula which is situated in the midst of a bunch of trees. The Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Etmauddaula look very attractive as they are situated at the bank of river Jamuna. At a short distance from Agra there is Fatehpur Sikri. It is the 'Dargah' of Sheikh Salim Chisti. Akbar lived at Fatehpur Sikri at the time of the birth of his son, Salim.

I request you to make use of your these holidays in seeing all these historical buildings. Really they are great and grand. Their beauty and attraction cannot be described in words. The pleasure lies in seeing them. You shall feel much elated only after seeing them.

I am sure that you will accept my request. Please inform me the date and train of your reaching Agra. I shall reach

the station to receive you. Please request your elder sister to make use of this chance. If she is willing, please bring her with you.

Please convey my regards to your father and mother Love to younger brothers and sisters. Send your consent early.

Yours Sincerely
Madan Gopal

21. Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to a famous temple.

Ans.

22, East Patel Nagar.
New-Delhi
December 8, 1979.

My Dear Kailash,

Since long no letter of welfare has been received from your side It is very surprising and worrying. I fail to understand the cause of this because you are very particular in writing me letters. I, too, could not write earlier because I was very busy.

Now I am describing to you the famous golden temple of Amritsar seen by me. On 5th of this month, I got a fine chance to see it. I had gone there with the marriage party of my neighbour's son. The boy happens to be my best friend.

The Golden Temple of Amritsar is known as Darbar Sahab. It is a very holy temple to all the persons related with Sikh community. It is really world famous. It is said to be founded by Guru Amar Das. It is built in centre of a tank which is full of clear water.

It is double storeyed building which is really very grand. The walls are painted with beautiful pictures and holy teachings. A large number of men, women and children visit it every year. Its management is looked after by Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

I request you to see it whenever you get a chance. Please write your welfare soon.

With regards and love accordingly.

Yours Sincerely.
Mathura Das

22. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to your sister's marriage.

Ans.

12, Kidwai Nagar,
New-Delhi.
Dated November 22, 1979

My Dear Narendra.

Received your kind letter only yerterday and noted the contents thereof with pleasure. Your letter always gives me much pleasure. I am really proud of having a good friend like you. It shall be an exaggeration to make more praise of you.

I have to inform you much in advance that my sister's marriage shall take place on december 15, 1979. There is much importance of this marriage in the family. It is the first marriage in our family. Secondly, she is my only sister.

Both my father and mother are seriously busy with marriage preparations. I have to do a lot of things. We are trying our best to arrange it in the best way.

Now I request you to come here at least one week in advance. I have my right upon you to get your useful help in the marriage preparations.

Please request your father and mother that all your family members must come here on the occasion of the marriage. The formal invitation shall reach you in time.

Please write to me the date and time of your coming here so that I may receive you at the station.

Yours Sincerely,
Surendra

23. Write a letter to your friend for not joining his marriage due to an accident.

Ans.

23, Kamla Nagar,
Sector—A, Agra.
Dated January 14, 1980

My Dear Sushil,

Received your marriage invitation card well in time. It was a matter of much pleasure for me. I was thinking to

reach your house one day in advance but it was not God's will and permission. Now I am relating in the following lines why I could not join your happy marriage.

As I was going to the Agra City station to catch the train in a rickshaw there took place an accident. The rickshaw puller was a young boy. He was from the neighbouring village. He was a new boy to the city. He did not know well his work.

The accident took place between the rickshaw and the taxi, coming from the opposite direction. The rickshaw puller was in full speed and he could not turn aside safely. Though the taxi-driver tried his best but he could not avoid the accident.

My one arm got fractured. The rickshaw puller was seriously hurt. I shall be well in a fortnight. You should not worry at all.

Please excuse me for my absence from the happy marriage. I wish you both a happy and long married life. My regards to 'Bhabhi'. Please write in reply.

Yours as ever,
Govind

24. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to visit a hill station.

Ans.

25, Pushpa Vatika,
High Hill Lane,
Mussoorie.
Dated June 8, 1980

My Dear Raj Kumar,

It is very surprising that I have not received any letter from you. You are always very regular in writing letters. Your not writing me any letter since long is a cause of worry to me. It is very painful. I hope that you will surely write your letter of welfare by the return of post.

I am writing this letter with a fine proposal to you. I request you to pay a visit to Mussoorie. You should do so with no further delay. Its reason is that the tourists' season is

in full swing here. If you delay your visit, the season will pass. Then you will feel sorry.

A large number of tourists have come here from different parts of the country. There have come here enough number of foreign tourists, also. Both in the morning and evening there is a fine scene. You should know that 'Mussoorie' is known as the queen of hills.

The evenings of Mussoorie are well-known for pleasure, fun and laughter. There is much merry-making. The tourists gather at clubs, hotels and other public places to get more and more of pleasure and recreation. There are several public places where there are religious and other such lectures. There is pleasure and learning from hearing such lectures.

In the morning hours, too, there is a particular deasure and satisfaction in Mussoorie. Morning walk in the hilly parts gives much pleasure. Though some easy-going persons continue to sleep, yet some persons of courage get up early in the morning. They put on woollen clothes and go out for a walk. Thus they enjoy the true pleasure of their life. They get refreshed when a cool breeze touches their body. It is said that a man's tiredness disappears as he sits under a tall and shadowy tree.

A trip to Mussoorie is one's fine chance to meet different types of persons. One can meet persons from all the states. He can also meet persons from foreign countries. There is much friendly give and take. There is much pleasure out of such social intercourse. I am sure that you, too, would feel much pleasure in meeting different types of persons here.

I am sure that you would pay attention to my humble request. Please inform me the date of your arrival. I shall receive you at Dehradun from where we shall come to Mussoorie by bus.

Please convey my regrds to your parent. I sent love to your younger sister and brother.

I once again request you to come to Mussoorie in such a hot season of June.

Yours Sincerely,
Radhey Shyam.

25. Write a letter to yonr friend congratulating him on his success in the examination.

Ans.

25, Krishna Nagar.
Parliament Street,
New-Delhi.
July 5, 1980

My Dear Amit,

I have received no letter of welfare from you for the last fifteen days. It shows either your busy life with the preparations of your Engineering Entrance Examination, or with some other cause. Will you like to explain me its cause in your letter ?

This morning, I saw your Intermediate Examination result in the "National Herald". My joy knew no bounds when I saw you standing in the first division with distinction in Physics and Mathematics. Again it is a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction that you have topped the list of all successful candidates of your College.

I send my hearty congratulations to you on your brilliant success in the examination. My parents are epually happy. They also send their congratulaiions on your grand success.

All of us invite you to come to Delhi for two or three days. It shall be a happy meeting. We shall enjoy in several ways. Such pleasure shall equip you for more serious work.

Please inform me the date of your arrival at Delhi. I shall meet you at the station.

With regards and love.

Yours Sincerely
Shailesh.

26. Write a letter to your friend showing your true sympathy at his failure in the examination.

Ans.

25, Krishna Nagar,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.
Dated June 5, 1980

My Dear Amit,

It is a matter of worry and sorrow that I have not received your letter of welfare for a long time. Though I understand

the cause of gap in your lettters, yet I request you to send your welfare with no further delay.

From the result newspaper I have come to know of your failure in the Intermediate Examination. It is a matter of deep sorrow and surprise to me. My heart sank into the sea of deep sorrow when I could not find your roll number in the "National Herald".

I know this well that you burnt midnight oil in your study but the result has been against our expectations. In the home examinations your result was always good, but the present result seems to be unbelievable.

It is only God's will. What cannot be cured must be endured. Now I request you not to lose your heart. Please keep the torch of your studyes always lighted. If you do so, your labour shall certainly be rewarded one day.

Please do not think more about your failure in the examination. Failure are the basis of future success. I hope that you shall continue to study and do better in your future examination.

Please pay my regards to your parents. Write in reply.

Yours Sincerely
Shailash.

27. Write a letter to your friend condoling on the death of his mother.

Ans.

Krishna Colony,
Civil Lines,
Agra—2.
Dated March 14, 1980.

My Dear Charanjit,

Your epistle about the sad and untimely death of your mother has been received. It is the news of deep sorrow and surprise to me. Though the news is true, yet it is unbelievable. God's ways are different and we can only tolerate his judgement. What cannot be cured must be endured.

I very well remember my last visit to your family. Your mother was quite hale and hearty at that time. We often got much pleasure when she used to tell us fine stories and other

interesting happenings. It seems to be true that those whom God loves die young.

Though the happy garden of your home has been ruined with the sad death of your mother, yet man is helpless. Death comes to all sooner or later. Now it is time when you should keep up your heart. Also console your younger brothers and sisters.

I shall come to meet you soon. I once again request you to keep up your courage. Please bear this said death. Please write in reply per your convenience.

Yours Sincerely,
Ashok Kumar.

28. Write a letter to the Mayor of Agra on behalf of the School students to preside over the Annual Function of the school.

Ans.

St. John's Higher Sec. School,
Hospital Road,
Agra,
Dated December 20, 1979.

To

The Mayor.
Agra Nagar Mahapalika.
Civil Lines,
Agra.

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to say that on behalf of the students of my school I may approach you for your kind approval regarding the following.

I am approaching you for your kind approval as the President of the Student's Union of my school. The Principal of my School has given me his kind permission to get your kind approval in the following matter.

The Annual Function of our School is going to be held on December 25, 1979. The prizes to the winners in games and sports are given on the occasion. The meritorious students, hard working servants and teachers with high results are also awarded.

You are good self are requested to preside over the Function. You are also requested to give away the prizes to the winners, meritorious students, teachers and IVth class employees of the school. Your kind approval is requested.

Yours Obediently
Krishna Gopal Sharma
President Union

29. Write an application to the Secretary of the C.S.I.R. for the post of a L.D.C.

Ans.

C-II—116, Lajpat Nagar
New-Delhi—24
Dated August 8, 1980

To

The Secretary.
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg,
New-Delhi—110001.

Sir,

With reference to your advertisement in "The Hindustan Times" of August 5, 1980 for the posts of Lower Division Clerks under your kind control, I beg to offer myself for one of them. The educational and other details are mentioned below for your kind perusal.

I passed the High School Examination in the year, 1976 with first division and distinction in English and Mathematics. I passed my Intermediate Examination with distinction in Steno-typing in 1978 with second division. I passed my B. A. from Delhi University in 1980 with second division with a high percentage of marks.

My speed in typing is 40 words per minute. I have a correct knowledge of shorthand, too.

I am a youngman with sound health and good moral character. I am sure of giving you full satisfaction if you kindly give me a chance to serve under your control.

Thanking you much.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
Devendra Singh.

30. Write a letter to the Health Officer about the insanitary condition of your street.

Ans.

12, Krishna Nagar.
New Lodi Colony,
New-Delhi.
Dated May 25, 1980

To
The Health Officer,
Municipal Corporation,
Delhi.

Sir,

Kindly allow me to draw your kind attention to the insanitary condition of my street. It is briefly described below for your information and kind necessary action.

As soon as one enters the street, one gets a foul smell. It is from the heap of that rubbish which lies in the middle of the street. It is the breeding place of mosquitoes. It may one day prove the cause of an epidemic like maleria, or cholera.

The dirty water of different houses flows into the street. It is because of the want of proper drainage. Secondly, the street has not been repaired for last several years. It is broken at several places. The sweepers do not do their duty properly.

Some of the street inhabitants keep their domestic animals in the street. They throw animal urine and dung in the street.

The sanitary inspector of the locality does not pay attention to our request for sanitation. Now we request you to make a on the spot visit and issue necessary orders for the cleanliness of the street.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully,
Vijai Gopal.

31. Write a letter to the Post Master General for granting the start of a Post office in your village.

Ans.

Village : Gabhana,
P. O. : Somna,
District : Aligarh.

To
The Post Master General,
Lucknow Division,
Lucknow.

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to state that on behalf of the people of my village I may reach your good self with our request for starting a post office in our village.

The population of our village has increased to two thousand persons. The number of educated persons has grownup. There is no post office in the neighbouring area. The only post office which exists here is at a distance of five miles. The people of our village feel much difficulty.

A large number of persons of our village send their letters daily. They also send their money orders, parcels and other necessary registered letters.

I assure you that I can arrange enough accommodation, or building for the post office. I hope that you would be kind enough to grant permission for the start of a new post office in our village.

Thanking you much.

Yours faithfully
Madan Singh
Gram Pradhan
Village Panchayat

32. Write a letter to the Post Master about the irregular delivery of your letters.

Ans.

15, Kidwai Nagar.
Kanpur.
Dated June 15, 1980

To
The Post Master,
General Post Office
Kanpur.

Sir.

With due respect, I have to bring to your kind notice that the post man who distributes 'Dak' in my Colony, or Mohalla

is very careless and irregular. I have to request you to pay attention to my request and take necessary action against him.

First of all, his times of distribution of the 'Dak' are irregular. He distributes morning 'Dak' never before 1 P. M. In the same way he is irregular in the evening. Sometimes he does not come in the evening.

Secondly, he throws my letters here and there in my large outer boundary. Neither he makes a call at the gate, nor he hands over my letter properly to any of my family members.

Thirdly, recently he has shown utmost carelessness in delivering some of my urgent letters. This is a matter of deep concern to me.

Under these circumstances. I request you either to make the change of a postman, or instruct him to do his duty properly and punctually.

Thanking you much.

Yours faithfully.
J. L. Kapoor.

33. Write a letter to the Editor of a daily local newspaper about the need of parks and gardens in the city.

Ans.

16, New Agra Extension,
Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Agra—2.
Dated May 11, 1980

To

The Chief Editor,
"The Daily Amar Ujala,"
Agra.

Dear Sir,

Through the columns of your "Daily Amar Ujala" I have to express my hearty views and invite the attention of the Nagar Mahapalika authorities for the urgent need of the construction of parks and gardens in the city.

The population of the city has been increasing by leaps and bounds. More and more open areas of the city are converted

into residential quarters. Thus there is more and more congestion. On all sides, there is over-crowding, loud noise and too much congestion. It is not in the interest of the health of the people of the city.

Now, with the growing population there is an equal need of constructing parks and gardens in the city because they give place and chance to play, to sit, to relax and to bring about the health development of men, women and children. It is the urgent need of our city, so it should be fulfilled.

Yours faithfully,

Kirpa Narayan.

34. Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper about the frequent breakdowns of water supply.

Ans.

41, B-Block,
Pratap Nagar
(Behind Jaipur House),
Lohamandi, Agra—2
Dated June 10, 1980

To

The Chief Editor,
"The Amar Ujala,"
Agra—3.

Dear Sir,

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper I may convey the water problem of our colony. There are frequent breakdowns of water supply. Four days together we people do not get water even for our daily needs.

This is the month of June when the hot weather is at its climax. What to say of taking bath both in the morning and evening, we do not get necessary supply of water regularly.

The children and women of the colony run to the wells and hand pumps of the adjoining area to get water for daily needs.

The Nagarpalika which charges house-tax and water-tax should think and arrange water for our daily needs in such a hot weather.

Yours faithfully,

Daya Ram

35. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about rising prices.

Ans.

E-77, Karampura Colony,
Najafgarh Road,
New Delhi
Dated November 18, 1979

To

The Editor,
"The Hindustan Times,"
New-Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I shall feel much obliged if you kindly publish my letter in your column, "Letters to the Editor" of your daily paper about the sky touching high prices these days.

During the last few months, the prices of essential commodities have been rising at a fast rate. It is a matter of much difficulty to the people of fixed income. The poor are crying under the crushing weight of dearness.

No one knows where this vicious circle of rising prices shall end. The common men cannot get the things of their daily needs. They are tired and unhappy to spend a lot of money on their family budget. They find it very difficult to make their both ends meet.

To check the rising prices, the government should take effective measures. The black-marketing and hoarding must be checked and punished. The common men should get the things of their daily needs through fair-price shops.

Yours faithfully,
Mahendra Mohan.

36. Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper about the Problem of unemployment.

Ans.

45, New Hostel,
Agra College.
Agra—2.
Dated June 10, 1980

To

The Chief Editor,
"The Daily Amar Ujala,"
City Station Road,
Agra—3.

Dear Sir,

Through the column of "Letters to the Editor" of your esteemed paper, I have to request you to publish my following views regarding the problem of unemployment I am writing about that type of unemployment which suffer the educated youths of the country.

The present system of education is fully defective. It is not practical. It is fully theoretical. The educated youths do not learn any occupation to earn their living. They want only white-collar jobs which are limited in the country. Thus they increase the number of unemployed youths. The problem of unemployment has been growing more and more serious every year.

Through your daily papers I call the attention of the government to take practical steps to solve the problem. The education should be made practical, or related to life. The village students should be persuaded to do work in agriculture and cottage industries.

Yours faithfully,
Jai Narayan.

37. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police about a theft.

Ans.

33, Malviya Nagar,
Civil Lines,
Agra—2
December 16, 1979.

To

The Superintendent of Police,
Agra.

Sir,

I have to write the following for your needed information and early kind action. It is about the theft which took place on the night of 10th December, 1979 in my house. I am writing this only because of no action has been taken on the

already written I am giving the details of the theft and the report in the following lines.

On the night of 10th December my whole family was out in a local marriage. Only my servant was sleeping in the outer verandah of the house. In the morning of 11th December when he came to know of the theft he came to us to inform us.

All of us rushed to the house. We found all the boxes scattered here and there. The thieves had stolen two thousand rupees, utensils and some costly clothes. I ran to the police station and reported the theft in writing.

About a week has passed but none has reached us for enquiry. I request you to take personal interest in the matter and do the needful.

Yours faithfully,
Harish Batra.

38. Write a letter to your friend for coming to Nilgiri Hills for enjoying Summer Vacations.

Ans.

5, High Hills Lodge,
Nilgiri Hills,
Dated May 23, 1980

My Dear Rajnish,

No letter of welfare has been received from your side for a long time. I request to do the same with immediate effect. I am sending herewith a fine proposal for your acceptance. It is a request from my side for your visit to Nilgiri hills which ir really a fine place in this hot weather.

It is a fine place with beautiful scenes of Nature to look at. The morning breeze is highly pleasant. It gives special pleasure to those who go out for a morning walk. The evening atmosphere is equally pleasure giving. The night scene of Nilgiri hills look more pleasant in a moonlit night. The bright sunlight of this place is more comforting and pleasure giving.

At a short distance from this place, there is the Pumpa Sagar. The people say that Sita had taken her bath in the Pumpa Sagar. Thus the place is related with holy importance. There is also a sanctuary where lions, tigers, bears, deer, and other animals are kept. A large number of persons come to see them daily.

I am sure that you will leave for the Nilgiri Hills with no further delay. Please convey my regards to your parents. Love to youngers.

Yours Affectionately,
Tarkeshwar Prasad.

39. Write an application for the post of a Typist clerk.

Ans.

To

The Principal,
Agra College,
Agra.
Dated June 15, 1980

Sir.

With reference to your advertisement in "The Hindustan Times" dated June 13, 1980 for the post of a 'Typist Clerk' in Agra, College, Agra, I have to offer my services for the same with the following details :

I passed my High School Examination in 1976 with first division. I passed my Inter Examination in 1978 with first division. In Inter, I took both shorthand and typing as my main optional subjects. I passed both High School and Intermediate examinations from the U. P. Board, I passed my B. Com. examination in 1980 (this year) from the Agra University. I secured second division in the B. Com. Examination by missing my first division only by two marks.

I am good at typing with a speed of 60 words per minute. My knowledge of shorthand is equally perfect and correct. I can write correct shorthand with a fast speed. I also possess adequate knowledge of keeping accounts which is an additional merit.

I am a youngman with excellent moral character and sound health. My date of birth is 25th August, 1958.

If you kindly give me a chance to serve you, I am sure of giving you the best satisfaction.

Yours faithfully
Birbal Saxena.
28, Nehru Nagar,
Agra.

Dated 15th June, 1980.

40. Write a letter of complaint to the Chief Accountant about the wrong Telephone Bill.

Ans.

16, Krishna, Colony,
Near Johns Mill,
Agra.
Dated March 10, 1980

To

The Chief Accountant,
Telephone Exchange,
Agra.

Your Ref. .....

Dear Sir,

I received my telephone bill for the last quarter only yesterday. On comparing with the previous bill, I found the current bill wrong and too high. There is certainly some mistake in the bill.

In the bill you have made a mention of five telegrams, ten trunk calls and a large number of local calls. All these details seem to be wrong. I am making a mention of these calls in the following lines. I am making this mention on the basis of my personal record.

I have made only four trunk calls. The number of telegrams is only two. The local calls show an increase of one hundred ten calls. I am sure that you will again verify my account, revise my bill after due correction and return it back before the due date of payment.

I am sure thnt you will do so in the interest of public service.

I shall express my heartiest thanks for your kind early action.

Yours faithfully,
Jai Sukh Lal.

SHORT STORIES

I. Abou Ben Adhem

Outlines : Abou was sleeping soundly in his room—moonlit night—entry of an angel into the room—Abou awakened—saw the angel writing something in a golden book—Abou asked him what he was writing—The angel replied the names of the lovers of god—Abou told him of his love of his fellows—The next day the angel again reappeared—the name of Abou was found at the top of the list.

Complete Story : Once Abou Ben Adhem was sleeping soundly in his room. The room was filled with bright moonlight. An angel entered his roon suddenly and silently. Abou was disturbed and woke up.

Abou Ben Adhem saw that the angel was writing something in a golden book. He was doing so in the full moonlight. Abou was an innocent man. He could not understand what he was writing.

Without any fear Abou asked the angel what he was writing. The angel replied to Abou, "I am writing the nanes of those who love god." Abou requested him to write his name, too, in the book. The angel refused to do so. Abou told him that he loved only his fellow-beings. He felt sad and hopeless. After writing something in his golden book the angel went away.

The angel again came injo the room of Abou with a bright light. He showed the list to Abou. It contained the names of those who had received god's love and blessing. Abou was much surprised to see his name at the top of the list.

Moral of the story : Love all men to get God's love and blessing.

2. The Honest Wood Cutter

Outlines : A wood cutter cutting wood at the bank of a river—his axe fell into the river—he felt sad—a god appeared with a golden axe—the wood-cutter said that it was not his axe—the god again appeared with a silver axe—the wood cutter again refused—the god appeared again with an iron axe—the wood cutter said that it was his—beings pleased the god gave him both golden and silver axes—the reward of his honesty.

Complete Story : Once there was a wood-cutter. He went to a river. There he was cutting wood. By chance, his axe fell into the river. He became sad. He began to feel regret at the loss of the axe.

Soon a god appeared in front of the wood cutter. He was having a golden axe in his hand. He asked the wood-cutter if that axe was his. The wood-cutter replied that it was not his axe. Actually he had spoken the truth because he was an honest wood-cutter.

The god appeared again in front of the wood-cutter. Then he was having a silver axe in his hand. He again asked the wood-cutter if that axe was his. The wood-cutter again replied that, that axe (siiver axe), too was not his axe.

The god went into the water. The third time he appeared with an iron axe. He asked the wood-cutter if it was his axe. The wood-cutter gladly said that it was his own axe.

The god was much pleased at the honesty of the wood-cutter. He gave him both golden and silver axe as a rerwrd. It was the reward of honesty.

Moral of the story : Honesty is the best policy.

3. The Lamb and the Wolf

Outlines : A thirsty wolf—goes to a river—sees a lamb—feels tempted to eat him up—the wolf asks him the cause of making the water dirty—the lamb replies that he is drinking the water down the river—he devours the poor lamb on a false pretext.

Complete Story : Once there was a wolf. He was feeling very thirsty. He went to a nearly river to quench his thirst. He saw a lamb drinking water by the side of the river. He

was drinking water down the river. The wolf felt greedy. He thought of eating him up.

The wolf thought of a plan. He said to the lamb, "Why are you making my water dirty ?" The lamb replied to the wolf, "Sir, how can I make your water dirty because the water is flowing from your side to my side ? I am drinking water down the stream and you are drinking water upside."

Then the wolf thought of another pretext. He said to the lamb, "Why did you abuse me last year ?" Hearing it the lamb replied to the wolf, again, "Sir, I was not even born last year."

Hearing the reply of the lamb the wolf grew angry. He added to the lamb, "If you were not born last year, your mother, or your father must have abused me."

Saying these words the wolf fell upon the lamb and ate him up.

Moral of the Story : Might is right.

4. The Sun and the Wind

Outlines : Both the sun and the wind once quarrelled it was a quarrel about greater power—if the sun is more powerful, or the wind—a traveller came into their view—the wind blew faster—the traveller made his coat tighter—the sun shone brighter—the great heat—the traveller took of his coat—the sun proved stronger.

Complete Story : Once there arose a quarrel between, the sun and the wind. Each of them boasted of one's own greater power. Neither of the two was ready to bow and accept one' own defeat.

In the meantime, both the sun and the wind saw a traveller walking along the road. They decided to try their own power on that traveller. One who would make him (the traveller) take off his coat would be regarded stronger. Both the sun and the wind agreed to the proposal.

First of all, the wind blew faster and faster. The more the wind blew, the greater the traveller wrapped tighter his coat round his body. In that way he tried to save himself from the wind and cold.

Secondly, the turn of the sun came. The brighter the sun shone, the greater heat the traveller felt. With the greatest

heat the traveller felt restless. He became nervous. He could not bear the excessive heat.

As a result of it he took off his coat. He drank the water. He stopped his journey. He sat under the shade of a tree. Thus the sun made him take off his coat. He proved to be more powerful. He became victorious.

Moral of the Story : Pride goeth before a fall.

5. Three False Friends

Outlines : Three men—started together on journey—decided one another—reached a forest—found a bag full of gold coins—decided to divid the money among themselves—each desired to have the maximum share—one of them went for food to the town—mixed poison in that food to kill his two friends—on his return his friends killed—they, too, died after taking the poisoned food—their greed proved fatal.

Complete Story : Three men started together on their journey. Though they were false friends. Yet they decided to help one another in the hour of need.

They were to reach a town. On the way they were to go through a forest. Having reached the forest they found a bag which was full of gold coins. Though they all were greedy of gold, yet they decided to divide the money equally.

They were very hungry. With that reason they decided to take their food before dividing the money. One of them went to the town to fetch the food for all. In the town, that man took his food. He mixed poison in the food of his companion. He did so with the hope of getting the whole money. In his absence, his two companions had decided to kill him so that they might get greater share of money.

Just on his return, they soon killed him. They were so hungry that they ate the poisoned food. Having taken their food, they too died due to the effect of poison. All the three false friends died due to their too much greed.

Moral of the Story : Greed is the root of all evils.

6. A Thirsty Crow

Outlines : There was a thirsty crow—hot weather—wandered hither and thither in search of water—saw a pitcher—a litter water in the bottom—thought a plan—dropped stone piecos into the pitcher—water rose—the crow drank the water.

Complete Story : It was the hot weather. A crow was very thirsty. He could not find water due to dry weather. The wells and tanks were dry because the rain had not fallen.

The crow flew hither and thither in search of water. At last he saw a piteher in search of water. At last, he saw a pitcher. unluckily, there was a little water in the pitcher. It was only in the bottom of the pitcher. He tried again and again but his beak could not reach the water.

He thought more and more for some way out. At last, he thought a plan. He saw a large number of pebbles (stone pieces) lying near the pitcher.

The crow dropped a large number of these pebbles (stone pieces) into the pitcher one by one. With that wise act the water of the pitcher rose up. As the level of the water was up. the crow succeeded in quenching his thirst. He could do so only out of his wise plan.

Really he was wise. He served his purpose by his wisdom. He thought well and became successfull.

Moral of the Story : Necessity is the mother of invention

7. King Bruce and the Spider

Outlines : King Bruce of Scotland—defeated by the English—escaped—hid himself into a cave—saw a spider—it tried to ciimb up the wall upto the ceiling—made repeated efforts—succeeded at last—learnt a lesson—ultimately he became victorious.

Complete Story : King Bruce of Scotland had been defeated by the English. He escaped from the battlefield. He was very sad and hopeless. He did not know what to do at that time.

He had tried to make his country free several timss but could not succeed in his aim and efforts. After his defeat in

several wars, he lost his heart. He gave up the idea of fighting more wars.

At the time of lying in the cave he saw a spider. It was making efforts to climb up the wall. Its aim was to reach the ceiling. It made ten attempts to reach the ceiling. Though it had failed nine times., yet it did not give up its efforts. It was the result of its continuous efforts that it ultimately succeeded.

King Bruce got encouragement and inspiration from the repeated efforts and the ultimate success of the spider. He again thought of making another attack against the English. He came out of the cave. He had new hope in his heart of hearts. He organised his soldiers again. He made a more powerful attack aganist the English. This time he succeeded.

Moral of the Story : Try, try agin to get true success.

8. Hidden Treasure

Outlines : A farmer was on his death bed—called his idle sons—told them. "There is a treasure in our fields"—he died—his son went to the fields—dug them deep—found no treasure—sowed them—rich harvest—real treasure—an ideal teaching.

Complete Story : There was an old farmer. He had a number of sons. All of his sons were idle. They did not like to do any hard work. They were so lazy that their father remained sad and worried.

On account of his old age. sorrow and worry he fell very ill. He became tired of his life. He wished to die. He was a wise old man. Before his actual death he desired to teach his sons a lesson. It would helpful in their life.

While on his death bed he called his sons to him. He said to them, "There is a hidden treasure in one of our fields. Now it is your turn to dig it out and divide among yourselves." After saying so, the old man died.

Soon his sons went to their fields and dug them deep but did not find any treasure. Then they sowed their fields. There was a very rich harvest in those fields. By means of that they became rich. Soon they came to know that it was the treasure which their father had told them in his last moment.

It proved an effective teaching for the old man's sons. From that day they gave up their idleness and began to work hard.

Moral of the Story : Labour has its own reward.

9. The Ass with the Salt Load

Outlines : A salt merchant passed through a river with salt load on the back of his ass—the ass fell—the salt dissolved—the load became lighter—the next day again the ass slipped into the river water intentionally—much loss to the merchant—wanted to teach him a lssson—loaded him with cotton—the ass again slipped into the river—the cotton became heavier by his mistake—did not repeat that mischief.

Complete Story . There was a salt merchant. He used to load his ass with salt and take him to the village every day. On the way both the merchant and the ass used to pass through a river.

One day when the ass was passing through the river water, his foot slipped. Some of the salt was dissolved into the river water. The ass felt happy due to the lighter weight.

The next day, the ass intentionally felt into the water of the river. He did so with the purpose of dissolving some of the salt into the river water. Again his weight became lighter. Though it was comfortable to the ass, yet his master was put to a great loss.

The merchant was a wise man. He thought of a trick by which to teach his ass a lesson On that day he loaded his ass with the bags of cotton. As usual he fell into the mid river. Against his wish his load became heavier and he found it difficult to carry it. The merchant began to beat the ass mercilessly. From that day the ass did not repeat his mischief. The merchant's trick proved effective.

Moral of the Story : As you sow, so you shall reap.

10. The Hare and the Tortoise

Outlines : A hare and a tortoise began a race—the hare ran faster—the tortoise moved only with his slowest speed—the hare felt proud of his speed—he was much ahead of the

tortoise—slept on the way—the tortoise moved ahead of the hare—won the race—hare lost due to his pride.

Complete Story : One day a tortoise was moving slowly. A hare saw him. He made fun of his slow speed. He said to the tortoise, "How slowly do you creep ? I can run a mile when you can move only a few yards."

Hearing the above words of the hare, the tortoise became angry. He challenged him for a race. Though the hare laughed at his proposal. yet he soon accepted it. He was very proud. Due to his fast speed he was sure of his victory. He did not care for the tortoise because he had slow speed.

The race started. The tortoise began to creep slowly but steadily. On the other hand, the hare covered more distance than that of the tortoise in a short time. He did so only after a few jumps. The hare was much ahead of the tortoise.

In the meantime the hare began to take rest for a short while. He fell into sound sleep. In the meantime the tortoise continued to move on his slow and steady steps. He reached the last point and won the race. The hare could not do anything because it was too late for him when he got up from his sound sleep. It was because of his pride that he had lost the race.

Moral of the Story : Slow and steady wins the race.

11. The Lion and the Mouse

Outlines : A Lion—sleeping under a tree—a mouse crept over his body—disturbed in his sleep—angry—appeal for mercy—mouse pardoned—later the lion was caught into a net —made efforts—could not come out—the mouse arrived—bit the net—lion came out of the net freely—a great act.

Complete Story : Once a lion was sleeping soundly under the shade of a tree. A mouse came thither from somewhere. It crept over the body of the lion. Though it did so without its intention, yet the lion got disturbed and awoke. He grew very angry. He had been disturbed in his sound sleep.

Out of anger, the lion caught the little mouse into his paw. He became ready to kill it and devour. The mouse prayed the lion for mercy. It added that it had crept over his body fully without intention. In its life it would return his kind act. Though the lion laughed at its reply, yet he left it from his paw.

After some time, the same lion was caught into a net. The lion made his best efforts but could not come out of the net. Then he roared and roared for help. He was in a bad situation.

The mouse heard the roar of the lion. It made haste to creep over that spot. It saw the same lion in the net. It nibbled the net in no time. In this way the lion was freed from the mouth of death. He came out of the net freely and happily. His kind act was well rewarded.

Moral of the Story : Kindness is always rewarded.

12. The Proud Stag

Outlines : A proud stag—thirsty—went to a river—bent to drink water into the river—saw the image of his horns—felt proud for his horns-cursed god for his thin and ugly legs—hunters arrived—his legs helped him to runaway—his horns were entangled into a bush—the hunters arrived—killed him—his pride led to his fall.

Complete Story : There was a proud stag. On one summer day he was feeling very thirsty. He wandered about in search of water. He became very happy when he saw a river. It was flowing with sweet and clear water. Soon he reached the river.

He began to drink the water at the river. Thus he drank the sweet and clear water. He was able to quench his thirst. He was very happy and proud when he saw the image of his broad and branching horns into the clear water of the river.

Again he fell sad and sorry when he looked at his legs. He called them ugly and thin. He thought that they were useless. He regarded them far inferior to his horns. He spoke ill of god for giving him ugly and thin legs.

Soon the hunters arrived there. They ran to chase him and kill him. The legs which he had regarded useless helped him to run away soon. His horns which he had thought useful and beautiful put him into the mouth of death. His horns were entangled into a thorny bush. He tried his best but he could not extract himself out. Soon the hunters arrived there and shot him dead then and there. His pride paved a way for his death.

Moral of the Story : Pride goeth before a fall.

13. The Hungry Lion and the Jackal

Outlines : A hungry lion—very clever—no prey for a long time—thinks of a mischievous plan—enters the cave of a jackal – the jackal arrives—smells danger—calls out the cave as a human being—no reply—again calls—the lion roars—the jackal escapes.

Complete Story : There was a very clever lion. He could not get his prey for several days. He searched his prey hither and thither but all in vain. He became very sad due to his too much hunger.

The hungry lion thought of a plan. His plan was really mischievous. He entered the cave of a jackal. He had an idea to kill the jackal and devour him. By that cunning plan he thought of satisfying his hunger. He sat in that cave till the fall of evening. He eagerly waited for his prey, the jackal to arrive so that he might fell upon him.

In the meantime the jackal arrived. On the mouth of his cave he fell the smell of a lion in his cave. He, too, thought of a plan to test the presence of the lion in his cave. Addressing his cave as a living being he said, "O cave how do you do ? There was no reply. He again repeated. "O cave, haw do you do ?" This tune the lion roared loudly from the inner part of the cave.

The jackal became sure of the presence of the lion in his cave. He fell a danger for his life in entering the cave. To save his life from the danger of the lion he hs fled from there. His pressnce of mind saved his life.

Moral of the Story : Look before you leap.

14. A Greedy Dog

Outlines : There was a greedy dog – got a piece of flesh — thought of eating it all alone—went at a lonely place—crossed a river—saw his own image into the water—mistook his image for another dog with a piece of flesh in his mouth—barked at

at him—his own piece fell down—his greed caused him deep loss.

Complete Story : There was a hungry dog. He was very greedy. He got a piece of flesh from somewhere. He did not like that other dogs should share it. He thought of eating it all alone.

He went out of the town. He was going to arrive at a lonely place. A river came in his way. He began to cross it. The water of the river was crystal clear.

In the course of crossing the river the dog saw his own image into the clear water of the river. He wrongly thought that there was another dog in the river. He was also having a piece of bread into his own mouth.

Out of greed he barked at the image of the false dog. As he barked, his own piece fell into the water of the river. He lost it out of his sheer greed. Neither he could get his own piece, nor the imaginary one. It was the result of his own too much greed. In trying to get the whole he lost his own real and original part.

Moral of the Story : Greed is an evil.

Or

Greed is a sin.

15. The Cap-Seller's Wisdom

Outlines : There was a cap-seller—went to the city—passed through a forest—sat and slept under a tree—the monkeys took his caps—climbed up the tree—wake up and saw the monkeys wearing his caps—tried his best—no return of caps—thought of a plan—got his caps back by his wisdom.

Complete Story : Once there was a cap-seller. He went to the city to sell his caps. Before reaching the city he passed through a forest on the way. The journey was long, so he had become tired. He sat under a shady tree. On account of his tiredness and cold wind he slept.

There were sitting many monkeys in the branches of that tree. Seeing the cap seller sleeping the monkeys came down,

took the caps and again climbed up the tree. Each monkey was wearing a cap over his own head.

On waking the cap-seller found his caps missing. He was much surprised. He searched his caps this way and that way but he could not find them. His efforts were in vain.

All of a sudden he looked up and saw that all the monkeys were wearing his caps over their heads. He tried his best but could not get back his caps from the monkeys. He knew that monkeys were imitative. With this reason, he took off his own cap and threw it on the ground. Out of imitation the monkeys, too, took off their caps and threw them on the ground. The cap-seller collected them and went to the city. It was the result of his wise act.

Moral of the Story : A wise act is always useful.

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